137755

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats and Baks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,681—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD
GRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 4 P.M. 1906				
6th Jan.	CARTHAGE	7464	VICTORIA	6522
13th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5386		
20th ,,	VICTORIA	6522		
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	HIMALAYA	5868
3rd Feb.	SYRIA	7392		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5386	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7911		
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	BRITANNIA	5822
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7908		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5386	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10518		
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5386	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7911		
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	7284	MARMORA	10000
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7583	VICTORIA	6522
5th May	ORIENTAL	5386		
12th ,,	KHEDIVE	7902		
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	HIMALAYA	5868
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10518		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi wanting to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 1-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barge. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamers.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits Ports, and Japan, and Eastern Tickets are issued on favour able terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

FRANK BITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Saturday's Terms, to carefully selected [illegible] by the [illegible] Mail Steamers.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES book at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND, via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK, Time Details of Fares, &c., and List of Agencies, all Issues sent free on application.

Cabins can be secured in advance.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES received or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and CONVERSIONS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
MEDIA	5,676	Chambon	22nd Jan. 1906
DJEMNAH	4,256	Gombert	22nd Feb. "
AUSTRALIEN	8,651	Perron	22nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,000	Etienne	22nd Apr. "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22nd May "

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS [illegible] to be made available for outward by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	8,651	Verron	4th Jan. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,000	Etienne	22nd Feb. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.

1st Class Rs. 775, 2nd Class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent,
49, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.

For passage and further particulars apply to—

Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail at
[illegible] RUBATTINO	[illegible]	[illegible]	12th Jan. 1906.
PALERMO	[illegible]	[illegible]	16th Feb. "
RUBATTINO	[illegible]	[illegible]	16th Mar. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single Ticket	300	Rs. 550	Rs. 195
Return ticket available [illegible] months	500	" 535	
2 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	

RETURN TICKETS to LONDON via Naples at Reduced Rates through and Return Tickets to LONDON via Naples and Marseilles at Lowest Rates can be arranged at the Company's Agency with the Company's regular Steamers to Naples, Genoa, Marseilles and London. Rates for Return tickets 1st Class, Rs. 600; 2nd Class, Rs. 400. Passengers can embark or disembark at Naples for Rome by Express Train, leaving Naples every day, reaching Rome in 7 hours or less. Passengers can break their journey at any port on route.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG via [illegible]

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CITTA [illegible]	6,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] accommodation [illegible] Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 195.

P. G. [illegible]

Apollo Road, No. 39.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 11 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LUNGA	2076	Mon.	8 Jan.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
KOSA	1200	Tues.	2 Jan.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KASARA	1200	Thur.	4 Jan.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA	2170	Frid.	5 Jan.	8 a.m.	direct)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,319 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,400 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Jan. calling for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mohomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUNJAB," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd Jan. sailing at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Tanga and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,239 tons, on or about 3rd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.—Bombay.
30th December, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, FAILLE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
EMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1906.
IMPERATRICE	G. Ghezzo	4,104	1st Mar. "
EMPEROR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRICE	G. Ghezzo	4,104	1st May "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 275	Rs. 150

Through Passengers to East African Ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	L. Sutch	6,621	9th Jan. 1906.
CHINA	A. Love	7,000	1st March "
FILIPPO PERDINANDO	G. Matcovich	6,621	30th March "
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,000	9th April "
MARQUIS OF [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A. Bilafer	1661	20th " "

Will call at Kurachi. Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 400		Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 700, 2nd Class Rs. 480, Saloon Rs. 310.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Ostend, and St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes etc. are issued at reduced rates.

Passengers to VENICE can embark at TRIESTE to arrange steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail or about
PERSIA	Cragliello	5,864	26th Jan. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages.

Apply to

E. BOARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S Astorias, State Express Five every kind and Number,

ORAVEN MIXTURE AND Various Kinds of EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES ALSO

Mild, Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow 2½ per Discount to Messrs. Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P. Price List on APPLICATION.

Please register your order soon AT

E. GOREY & CO.

NAVAL, TAILORS AND CIVIL OUTFITTERS

MONOGRAMS.

[illegible] Mount SOUTOY & Co.'s 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

[illegible] AND MAGAZINES, of [illegible]

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.

A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO. { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Has been proved to be superior to any other Spirit on the English Market.

ON THE SEA.

"Napier Major."—The longest motor-boat run—used SHELL.

SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS. 535 miles.

The most severe road Test known; lowest Petrol consumption per ton mile over whole course. Won by Arrol Johnstone 12 H. P. Car, 43½ miles per gallon used "Shell." I. S. Napier Esq. Driver.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY.

Gordon-Bennett Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The Fastest car, "The Napier," used "Shell". W. Clifford Earp, Esq., Driver.

Bicycle Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The winner "Ariel" Motor Bicycle used "Shell" I. Campbell Esq., Driver.

According to the comparison of the various Spirits conducted by the Editor of the 'Motor' and reported in "The Motor" of May 23rd, 1905, the consumption of Petrol per Brake Horse Power per hour according to the average of four trials of each was shown as follows:—

Shell	Carburine	Whitaker's	Pratts	Bowleys	Cadeau	Motol
0·89 Galls.	·94	·969	·103	·104	·105	·107

The Motor Spirit now being imported into India by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is the IDENTICAL spirit now being used in England as

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

SHELL Spirit is now so universally recognized, that it is important all dealers should know when offering the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Spirit that they are not selling a new and unknown Petrol but the identical spirit which has won such a prominent position in England under the name of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

AS ALL DEALERS DO NOT STOCK THE SPIRIT consumers when buying should enquire what spirit is being offered them.

LOCAL AGENTS

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,

DALAL LANE, FORT OR ISMAIL HABIB, BANDER, SEWREE

To be had also from

THE LEADING DEALERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINE, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

XMAS STOCK NOW IN

NAPLES FIGS (3 lb. Baskets). MALAGA RAISINS, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS, (Italian), MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.

FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.

FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.

BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.

BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

DEC. 1st.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO

LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL, and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Ports Homeward to	1st Class Single and Return Tickets.		All Steamers without change of Ste.		2nd Class only when steamer has no 1st Class Accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vasa	200	340	320	...	200	...
Port Said	195	330	320	...	200	...
Marseilles or Genoa	325	550	500	760	300	500
Liverpool	500	900	470	770	420	640
London						
Marseilles (overland)	500	1000	525	800	450	675
Karachi	40	...	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1906	1906	1906
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the Saloons, Steerages, Cabins, Staircases and Stewardesses are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

EDWARD BARRY & SON'S AGENCY.

[illegible] (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),

[illegible] ON or [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY
CROFT'S FINE CROWN
IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

BY APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Messrs. [illegible] & CO.

[illegible]

FOR THE BEST PIANOS

FOR CASH, HIRE OR HIRE-PURCHASE

FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS

APPLY TO

MARCKS & CO. LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FULL ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

A SPECIAL LARGE DISPLAY OF A VARIETY OF

SMOKERS' REQUISITES

NOW ON OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP,

NEAT AND LATEST DESIGNS

FROM THE WELL-KNOWN LONDON AND CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

ALSO HAVANAS REAL AND CONTINENTAL AND CHOICE BRANDS OF

INDIAN CIGARS.

Our NEW CATALOGUE Containing full particulars post free on application.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS AND GENERAL TOBACCONISTS

20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.

Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground Floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES.

[illegible] WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

A. BORGOLO, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

40 LONDON ARTISTES. 40

Under the personal Direction of MAURICE E. BANDMANN and by Special arrangement with Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES and the GAIETY THEATRE LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JANUARY, "A COUNTRY GIRL."

THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY, THE EARL & THE GIRL.

FRIDAY, 5TH JANUARY, "LADY MADCAP."

SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY, "THE GIRL FROM KAY'S."

MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY, THE SPRING CHICKEN.

TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY, "VERONIQUE."

Prices of Admission :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1. Box Plan at SOUNDY'S MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY taken Mr. CLARENCE ALBAN ROSS into PARTNERSHIP and my Business will henceforward be carried on under the Style of BELL ROSS Co.

WILLIAM M. BELL.,

Bombay 1st January, 1906.

CUTCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed forms Registered and sent through the Post will be received up to 4 P. M. of the 31st January, 1906, for the SUPPLY of 57,000 (fifty seven thousand) JUNGLE TEAK WOOD SLEEPERS of 5½ long half round cut from logs the diameter of which shall not be less than nine inches to be delivered at Tuna Bunder, Cutch.

Printed forms and specification and all particulars are procurable at the Office of the Undersigned on Remittance of Rs. 5.

J. F. CAMPBELL KIRBY A.M.I.C.E.,
Manager and Engineer,
Cutch State Railway.

Manager and Engineer's Office,
26th December, 1905.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1906.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 8 P. M., on TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1906.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 28th December, 1905.

BOMBAY RACES, 1906.

14TH, 17TH, 19TH, 21ST, & 24TH, FEBRUARY, 1906.

OWNERS are REMINDED that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1906.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla 28th December, 1905.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE latest date for delivery of Tenders at Lucknow for Lucknow Cantonment Electrical Installation is EXTENDED to 12 noon Standard Time, on FEBRUARY, 17th, 1906.

THE SVADESHI MILLS Co., Ld.

RE-DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the SUBSCRIBED PORTION of the above DEBENTURES the following bearing the NUMBERS hereunder given, have been drawn for PAYMENT under the provisions, for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's Office, Nawsari Buildings, Fort, on and after the 20th day of December, 1905:

THE NUMBERS ARE :—

11.	34.	39.	49.	53.	57.	76.	81.	96.	125.	128.
132.	133.	134.	149.	162.	176.	190.	228.	230.	245.	249.
261.	271.	273.	278.	281.	291.	294.	295.	299.	315.	321.
325.	347.	359.	373.	380.	392.	396.	419.	424.	435.	439.
458.	462.	467.	472.	503.	517.	519.	530.	541.	548.	551.
564.	573.	577.	590.	593.	607.	610.	618.	658.	656.	663.
683.	696.	734.	701.	705.	721.	735.	738.	742.	744.	743.
780.	785.	791.	798.	800.	822.	830.	845.	855.	865.	

TATA AND SONS,
Agents, The Svadeshi Mills Co, Ld.

MESSRS. JOSEPH IVAN & Co, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, make to-order FOOTWEAR of the highest quality, and use only the best Europe Material. None to equal them in smartness, finish and extreme moderation in Price.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. SEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.

ABELL'S GREAT EASTERN CIRCUS.

GIGANTIC SPECIAL PROGRAMME. PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

DOORS OPEN, AT 8. OVERTURE, 9-15.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 56 and 58 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 2nd January, 1906, at 2 p. m., quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seed in bags, cotton seeds in bags, beans, grain in bags, jowree in bags, wheat and tilly in bags, mora seeds and mora flour in bags, bundles of baggings, boxes of matches bundle of iron, bundles of cotton bags of dry chillies, bundles of dates and linseed in bags, bajree in bags, waste paper and records and other miscellaneous articles, &c.,

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January, 1906, and each following day at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mudgows Street, Fort, the entire stock-in-trade of Messrs. Morenas and Co will sell in each separate lot consisting of confectionery, provision and table ornaments, jewellery, dolls and toys, fish plated ware consisting of tea sets, ice pitchers, butter, preserve and pickle frames, large salvers, large cases of spoons and forks, cups and saucers, wash-hand sets cutrie dishes, candelabras, plated sponges egg and tantalus liquor frames &c., leather goods consisting of stationery boxes, dressing and hand bags, albums, blotting pads, lady's work boxes, &c. One nearly new soda water machine with all the accessaries and about 200 dozens soda bottles, one pastry machine, one lot of fish wines consisting of champagne claret, whisky, cognac &c., furniture consisting of large English show cases, sliding door cupboards, marble-top table and Bata hanging pulkahs hanging lights, glass chandeliers, one large marble top counter one iron safe by Chubb, lock on stand copper utensils, &c., &c.,

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The above goods will be sold in small lots to suit the requirement of purchaser, goods well worth visiting.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st January, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, the 1st instant, being New Year's Day on usual Weekly Sale will be held TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables chairs teapoys, sofas, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstand, cupboard, chest of drawers, single and double iron bedsteads,

1 mahogany cottage piano by Scoutly and Co,
1 D B B L 12 bore rifle by W M Reilly and Co,
1 D B B L 8 bore rifle by Walter Locke,
1 six-chamber revolver,

At 2 p.m.

Several new and second-hand gent's bicycles,
1 rubber-tyred light victoria with bay horse,
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis,
1 light dog cart,
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham,

On account of the concerned :—

12 Real English Hoskin polo saddles.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p. m., at their rooms the effects of late Mr. H. L. Hvesart consisting of gold watch, rings, silver watch, time piece, six chamber revolvers in cases, cash box, antique coins, photo frames, empty cartridges, pocket knives, sword, maps etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st January, 1906.

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NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS AND

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The sum of £ 320,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904 ..... £ 16,971,548

Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

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Increase in Reserve Funds over	Rs. 5 Crores
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Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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TRY YOUR LUCK.—At our Popular FISH POND, thousands awarded every year for Xmas and New Year at SHROFF BROTHERS, 27, Hornby Row, Fort.

LOST.—FOX TERRIER BITCH white with brindle ears and brindle patch on head, tail cut very short. Finder will please return to DAIRY FARM, Sewrie, cost will be paid.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Historical also taught, terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde, B.A. Apply "Bombay Gazette."

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HOOCHOW, NEW YORK, TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG, PEKING, YOKOHAMA.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance (if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid-up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances when Rs. 500 up to Rs. 5,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUND	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin.	Talien.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA, Manager.
Mistri Buildings, Sonaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,350,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,332,360·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shanghai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Panama.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and searches on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
F. H. SUTTON, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
12-48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £600,000
RESERVE FUND ... £525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Tanjong Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe. New York

THE CORPORATION grants DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and transact general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as may be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including:—
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilman's Stores etc. etc.
Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.
WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNOTARE, LONDON."

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—
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with the goods they ship and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;
PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.
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TWENTY SHILLINGS.
THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 29.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols ...	89 3-16	= — 1-16
3 ,, Cons. Annuities ...	99	= unchanged
3½ ,, Indian Sterling Loans ...	104 3-4	= do
5 1-4 per cent. Indian Advanced Rupee Paper ...	65 13-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London ...	29 15-16	= + 1-16
2 months hence ...	29 5-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York ...	64 5-8	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques ...	2/6 1-2	= + 1-1
Berlin ,, ...	20/40 1-4	= + 1-8
New York Demand ...	4/85 1-4	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England ...	4	per cent = unchanged
4 months sight Bank Bills ...	4	per cent = do
6 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3-8	per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 3 7-8 per cent = do
7 day ordinary loans ... 4 1-8 per cent = + 1-8
Extra Council Bills allotments. Bills on Bombay, Rs. 21,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.
Extra Council Bills allotments Transfer on Bombay, Rs. 200,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay ...	120,000
Gold to Bombay ...	50,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 88° marks 9 11 1-4 sellers quiet.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Oct. 22s 44 3-4 Dec-Jan buyers firm
Feb-Mar 21s 4 3-4 April-May sellers firm.
LINSEED—
Plate Spot 24 s 1 1-4 1 A M buyers firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16 + 1-16
Holidays till Tuesday.
In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian ... quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spots 5,24 plus 7. Egyptian 1. U. S. F. Bowed 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 18,000. Futures closed easier.

	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
	6 0 3	6 1 3
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6 19	6 20	6 23
+2	+3	+3
June-July	July-Aug	Aug-Sep
6 24	6 25	6 18
+2	+2	+2

Receipts 2,000 Bales ... 15,000
Do. last year ... 22,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 17,000
Do. to Continent ... 19,000
IN NEW YORK—

Spot ...	11·90
Futures, month of Dec ...	not quoted
Do. do. March ...	11·76-11·77

A Declined points to Weak easier and 62 liquidation.
IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot ...	11 11-16-11-15/16
Futures, months of March ...	11·93-94 yesterday 12 02-03
Do. do. June ...	11·97-98 yesterday 12·20 + 22

Tone at 10 ... nearly steady.
Arrivals.—steamers Diego Saurez, Dunrobin.
Week's receipts of cotton at U. S. ports 102,000 bales
,, exports to Great Britain ... 74,000 ,,
,, Continent ... 41,000 ,,
Stock of cotton at U.S. ports ... 1,158,000 ,,
Stock of cotton at interior ports ... 733,000 ,,
Stock of cotton afloat for Europe ... 1,000,000 ,,
IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion Rs. 6,91,200 } By s.s. Oriental, from London.
1527 Bars silver
20 Boxes silver bullion

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (By, terms)	...210	193	...	25th Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) By terms ...	...207	197	...	25th Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...203	189	...	25th Jan.
Comrawutee (descriptions) M.-G.	219	213	...	25th Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...215	210	...	Dec.
Khumgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	220	214	...	Dec.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	230	224	...	Dec.
Dhamangaum Podgaum (M.-G.)	...233	227	...	Dec.
Nagpur Kumpti (M.-G.)	...	238	233	Dec.
Broach (M.-G.)	...237	...	233	25th Mar.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...219	216	...	25th Jan.
Veginal (M.-G.)	...238	230	...	25th Jan.

The cotton market is very quiet to-day with little or nothing doing. All other markets are closed.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Dec. 29.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ...
Sugar ...
Good Brown Crystals ...
The Manchester Market has been ...
2 1/4 per cent Consols ... 88 3-8
3 per cent Rentes ... 97
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ... 103
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper ... 65 13-16
Bar Silver ... 29

THE TARA FUND.

The following sums have been received at Archbishop's house, Fort:—

Archbishop of Bombay ...	Rs.	300
St. Xavier's College ...	,,	100
Mr. Shapurjee Jivajee (in memory of his late uncle) ...	,,	100
Rev. A. Bruder ...	,,	50
Mr. B. X. Furtado ...	,,	15
A Hindu ...	,,	10
Rev. E. D'Monte, S.D. ...	,,	20
A friend ...	,,	15
Mr. D. F. Lemo ...	,,	10
Sums of five and under ...	,,	13

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 27, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HORDERN—Dec 6 at Fort Dufferin Mandalay Burma wife of Lieut-Cmdr F J Calveley Horderm Royal Indian Marines of a son.
MCCULLOCH—Dec 16 at 50 West Park Eltham wife of Major T McCulloch Royal Army Medical Corps of a son.
MACTIER—Dec 8 at the Manor House Moulton-Farleigh Wilts wife of Major Mactier of a son.
MONRO—Dec 11 at Lawrence House Hants wife of Capt Hon Charles Monck Coldstream Guards of a son.
CASTENS—Nov 20 at St Catherine's View Freshwater Isle of Wight wife of Capt W. F. Castens R.A. of a daughter.
LLOYD—Dec 7 at Pine Grove House Aspley Guise Beds wife of C. of Rush & Lloyd 1st Bngr Albion R.Fus of a daughter.
MCARTHUR—Nov 30 at Castellium Teignmouth wife of Commander A. W. McArthur Royal Indian Marine of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—BUCHAN—Dec 7 at Emmanuel Church Maidstone Plymouth W. J. Baker lieutenant-colonel Royal Army Medical Corps to Evelyn Frances daughter of Col. H. P. Buchan.
BAKER—HUGHES—Dec 2 at St. Paul's Church Malta the Rev Arthur Tennyson Britton-Baker B.A. chaplain his Majesty's ship Suffolk to Alice Lavinia Madeline Jane daughter of Col. W. Hughes.
CAMPBELL—BEATON—on 12 at St Mary's Bayswater Sons re Archibald Campbell Indian Civil Service son of J Campbell of Kilberry to Violet daughter of the late Sir Cecil Hertford K.C.M.G. and Lady Beaton 2 Pembridge Villas, Queens Wests.
CHETWYND-STAPYLTON—FONSONBY—Dec 7 at St Peter's Eaton Square Capt Byron Chetwynd-Stapylton the Cheshire Regt to Dorothy Constance daughter of the late Chambers Fonsonby.
DE SAUSMAREZ—MORGAN—Dec 7 at the Chapel Royal Savoy Capt Cecil de Saumarez D.S.O. R.A. to Mildred daughter of the Rev J. Eglinton.
FAGAN—COUHAM—Dec 6 at St Mary's Church Shefield Major Hugh Hollo Fagan 58th Colre's Rifles to Louisa Constance daughter of Capt A. W. Cobham.
HEATH—GIBBS—Dec 6 at the Westminster Chapel Reginald Hepburn Heath C.E. Indian Railways to Ida Mary daughter of Mrs Gibbs.
MERRITT—TUPPER—Dec 4 at Christ Church, Vancouver B.C. Cecil Mark Merritt son of Lieut-Col. Merritt to Sophie Amina daughter of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper K.C.M.G.
THOMSON—UNWIN—Dec 6 at St Peter's Church Gardens Alan Bottesine Thomas Royal Field Art to Edythe Mary daughter of Mr Owen Unwin.
TUCKER—BULLOCK—Dec 7 at St Mary's Alverstoke William Gosse son of Major Gen W. Gosse Tucker C.B. to Amabel Irene Maria daughter of the late Rev E. B. Cruickshank Vicar of Midhurst.

DEATHS.

BLACK—November 13 at Galle Ceylon Isabel Swinburne Black widow of the late Captain Hugh Black of Gailey.
BROWNING—Dec 8 at Southam Court, Manningtree Col Montague O. Browning C.B.
CORNISH—Dec 11 at 4 Albert's Northlands Road Southampton Lieut-Col Charles Orchard Cornish of Blacombe and Ashburton Devon late of 13th and 73rd Regts son of the late Major Frederick William Cornish of the Bengal Artillery aged 66.
JEBB—Dec 9 at Cambridge Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb O.M. M.P. Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge aged 64.
JOHNSON—Dec 5 at The Hill Upton-on-Severn General Sir Charles Cooper Johnson G.C.B. aged 79.
MITCHELL—Dec 10 at Himalaya Perth, Capt George Mitchell of West Gilvie-on-Sea and late of Forest Gate Essex aged 63.
PEARSE—Dec 5 at Sorella Shanklin Isle of Wight General George Gardiner Pearse C.B. Colonel-commandant Royal Horse Artillery aged 78.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN—December 7 at Rawalpindi the wife of Major G. M. Baldwin Q.O. Corps of Guides of a son.
FRASER—December 16 at Narrangang the wife of W. S. Fraser of a son.
MILSTED—December 23 at Moneymore, London Street Calcutta the wife of W. W. Milsted of a son.
SELWYN—December 23 at Peshawar to Major and Mrs C. H. Selwyn a daughter.
SPEITS—December 20 at Moradabad the wife of Mr Sleeman Speits of a son.
TYRIE—December 19 at Calcutta Mrs W. A. Tyrie of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BERRINGTON—TURNER—December 16 at St Michael's Church Jhansi by the Rev J. Gumpertz Trevor Darbis Berrington Director of Indian Telegraphs to Fanny Rice Turner daughter of George Turner of Naples.

DEATH.

DEAS—December 19 at Indore, Joseph Leonard the infant son of Captain and Mrs Leonard Deas I.M.S. aged 4 months.

YOUR TEETH are always a trouble. We will show you how to avoid this.
USE
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
a most delightful preparation,
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle
AND
KEMP'S DENTIST'S TOOTH POWDER
Re. 1 per bottle
Every day and your troubles will cease.
We have also a revelation in TOOTH BRUSHES which is registered under the name of "KEMP'S Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush" each brush in a neat box at Eight annas each only.
The above DENTIFRICES are used by retired Anglo-Indians in England and elsewhere (who have known and appreciated them in India) in preference to any other.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
KEMP & CO. LD.,
THE CHEMISTS;
(Primus in Indis.)
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 3·25m., 9·50m. Low water, 9·40m., 9·7s.
Banks closed, New Year's Day: Standard Time comes into operation.
Proclamation parade of Troops in Garrison, Esplanade, 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A seaman of the s.s. Pooran named Chem Pang, a Chinaman, was on Friday engaged in painting the centre mast of the ship, which is now lying in the stream, when he lost his hold and fell on to the deck from a height of nineteen feet sustaining serious injuries to his back. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Dhondiba Nagoo, a Hindu, aged 36, a labourer employed in the Century Mills in Delisle Road, was on Friday running across from the carding room to the weaving room, while at work, when he slipped and fell violently on the stone pavement fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died within half an hour.

MUSIC AT THE MESSRS. GREEN'S RESTAURANT.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band, under the conductorship of Mr. G. T. Coke, will play the following programme of music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours:—

Overture ...	Stradella
Waltz ...	Anes amours
Two Step March ...	Blue Bell
Waltz ...	In the Sweet Bye and Bye
Cake Walk ...	Coney
March ...	Brooklyn
Galop ...	Cum long Ozzie

ALLEGED MURDER BY A MOTHER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry, on Saturday, relative to the death of a newly-born female child, whose body it will be remembered, was a few days ago found in a gutter at Matharpacady with its mouth gagged. The evidence showed that the mother of the child, named Fatma, a Mahomedan, who lived in Glider Street, gagged the infant soon after its birth and then took it to Matharpacady, and threw it into a gutter. Major Graydon, M.D., I.M.S., Acting Surgeon to the Coroner, held an autopsy of the body of the child, and deposed that its lungs were congested, the probabilities on the body, and a piece of cotton thread down its throat, one of its toes had been severed, in his opinion. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence, homicide amounting to murder. On Saturday, in the Esplanade Police Court, Fatma was charged before Mr. Karsandas Ghabildas with child-murder. As the accused was still too weak to attend Court the hearing was adjourned.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.—In consequence of a report having been made to Inspector Morris to the effect that the body of Sowalla Hamu, was sought to be disposed of in the World Somapur under circumstances which merited an inquiry relative to the death of the deceased, he deputed Sub-Inspector Power to have the body taken to the Morgue at Kamathipura where an inquest was held yesterday evening by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner. Police enquiries showed that the deceased was a flagman employed in connection with the New Alexandra Dock Scheme works in Frere Road, near the Musafarkhana. Whilst he was engaged on Thursday afternoon in coupling-up a wagon containing stones with an engine, the Mukadam in duty gave orders for the engine to move on. Deceased happened to be at the time between the buffers of the engine and the wagons, he received injuries by being jammed between them, which later resulted in his death where had been conveyed by his friends after the accident. The body was taken to the World Somapur in the ordinary course, but the clerk in charge refused to allow it to be disposed of without Inspector Morris's permission. Hence the holding of the inquest. After some evidence having been recorded the inquiry was adjourned.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

'A' CLASS YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

THERE were only two entries for this race. Eileen and Sapphire. The latter made a good start with Balloon foresail set rounded it. Karanja Buoy ahead of Eileen. From thence it was a beat to "B" Buoy which Eileen rounded 1 minute ahead of Sapphire. From thence to N. Karanja Buoy was a spinnaker run, Eileen rounded it about 3 minutes ahead of Sapphire, but the latter overtook her on the beat to Committee Vessel and rounded it first. She maintained her lead over the remaining short course and finished 2'-13" ahead of her rival Eileen, the wind throughout was fresh from the N. W.

Boats.	Entered by	Time of Allees.	Time of Arrival.	Time of Corrected Time. M S
Sapphire ...	Mr R. H. Hopkins	10 30	5 10 28	1 44 58
Eileen IV ...	Capt Minter, R.E. Mr N. N. Wadia ...	Scratch	5 13 26	1 58 30

B class yachts and Handicap Race.—Rani, Janetta and Pexie crossed the line together followed closely by the others. On the Balloon canvas run to N. Karanja Buoy Pixie pulled away and Trixie passed Erin.
N. Karanja Buoy was rounded by Pixie first followed by Janetta Erin, Mannikin and Estella.
On the beat to "B" Buoy Janetta unfortunately carried away her jib. Erin passed Trixie, Mannikin and Estella following closely behind.
At "B" Buoy Pixie was round ahead followed closely by Janetta and Trixie. Here Mannikin and Estella dropped out of the race and did not finish in time.
Trixie carried away her spinnaker after rounding the buoy and the four remaining yachts kept the same order to the finish Pixie winning easily followed by Janetta, Erin, Trixie.

Boats.	Entered by	Time Allees.	Time of Arrival.	Time of Corrected Time. H M S
Pixie ...	Mr H. R. Greaves ...	4 0	5 58 17	1 54 17
Janetta ...	Mr E. R. ...	Scratch	6 0 26	2 0 26
Erin ...	Mr H. Ireland ...	4 0	6 0 4	2 0 4
Trixie ...	Mr R. G. Manekth ...	4 0	6 0 7	2 0 7
Estella ...	Mr R. Carruthers ...	4 0	6 7 32	2 7 32
Mannikin ...	Officers R.A. ...	17 0	Did not finish	

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race started at 2-45 the wind being fresh and more northerly than usual. Eight boats started and all were well up to the line at gun fire. It was a run spinnakers well forward to N. Karanja Buoy and the boats taking a leeward course gained some advantage. The Buoy was rounded by Sayanora followed by Eliss, Clutha, Tomtit, and Meg.
Shortly after rounding the mark Sayanora had the misfortune to carry away her gib-halyard and gave up. It was a hard beat to Tucker Beacon Meg being first round closely followed by Clutha and Tomtit the others having fallen considerably behind.
On the run to N. Karanja Buoy the same order was maintained and beating into the schooner Meg improved her position. Tomtit passed Clutha and Lapwing considerably improved her position.
The class prize went to Meg who also saved her time allowance on all the others, Tomtit took the first Handicap prize by the narrow margin, second and third joint to Lapwing and Clutha respectively. These three boats were only separated by fifteen seconds on the corrected time; a circumstance which reflects great credit on the Handicapping Committee.

Boats.	Entered by	Time Allees.	Time of Arrival.	Time of Corrected Time. H M S
Meg ...	Mr C. H. Byrne ...	6 30	4 6 28	1 39 4
Tomtit ...	Dr F. M. Gibson ...	6 30	4 11 33	1 39 3
Clutha ...	Mr J. J. Welch ...	5 0	4 13 49	1 20 13
Lapwing ...	Cpt G. A. Gillespie / Capt S. Goode ...	10 0	4 15 18	1 20 14
Midget ...	Officers R.A. ...	12 0	4 20 17	1 23 47
Elfie ...	Mr F. S. Punett ...	9 30	4 28 35	1 24 5
Sayonara ...	Mr C. G. Norwood / Capt Crase ...	Scratch	Gave up	
Corallie ...	Captain Rosayne R.A.M.C.	19 0	Did not finish	

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX

THE following is the list of passengers proceed to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, yesterday from the Victoria Dock No. 7:—Mr. M. M. Bakbor, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Banaji and 3 children, Mr. H. W. Buchli, Mrs. Cruickshank, Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Gaop, Revd. and Mrs. M. Grosse and Infant, Captain Holmed, Mr. G. Jones, Mr. Charles D. Kasdiog, Mr. B. R. Parsiwalla, Mr. G. Yorkshe, Mr. A. B. Wood, Sister Alberte, Sister Maria and Sister Nestor.

THE story of the raid of a few nights ago on the house of the railway contractor Wali Khan, in the village of Baratsanai just outside Peshawur has not been without its tragic sequel. The gang of raiders who on their last appearance received such rough handling, have not been deterred from their bloodthirsty designs by the death of their leader. In a letter to the contractor they vowed to be avenged, and on the night of the 26th they successfully carried out the first act in the vendetta by assassinating the man in charge of the level crossing near the Railway Station. The level crossing keeper apparently became aware of the presence of the Afridis only when the latter were close upon him. He challenged, and in reply was shot dead. A few more details of interest concerning the first attack on Wali Khan have lately come to hand. It appears that the leader of the gang Jafar Khan, a bold fellow with an evil reputation, actually entered the dwelling of the contractor and fired at him. The latter, in order to save himself fell to the ground and the Afridi, believing him to be dead, began to mount the ladder leading to the upper region of the house. While he was thus engaged the contractor jumped

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

NOTICE

TO-DAY being a Bank Holiday there will be no evening edition of the "Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1906.

THE BENARES CONGRESS.

We cannot offer the Congress our unqualified congratulations on its session of 1905. No doubt, its executive believed they were doing the right thing in inviting Mr. Gokhale to preside and from their point of view they were correct. They anticipated that Mr. Gokhale would be able to give them good news from a far country and would bring them encouraging messages from the English people which would spur them on to fresh effort and support them in their endeavours to gather in waverers to the fold. But they had forgotten that Mr. Gokhale had been in bad company lately. They were unable to appreciate the fact that dallying with advanced Radical leaders in England was the very worst training for a Congress delegate, let alone a President, whose duty it is to keep enthusiasm within rational limits, to restrain excitable speakers, to see fair play and to ensure that the proceedings of the Congress shall be such as to secure for them the respectful consideration, not only of natives of this country and the Government of India, but of the Government at Home and the public which places it in power or overthrows it at will. If the Congress is to serve any good purpose that desideratum must be assured. But we doubt if this last session will do much towards adding to the claims of the Congress to be regarded as a helpful institution. We attach but little importance to the President's adverse and somewhat ungenerous criticism of Lord Curzon, as we have said he has recently been a student in an undesirable school. But Lord Curzon needs no defence and wishes for no apologist and no champion. He is content to let history be his judge—that is Indian history—and it is not the Congress which makes Indian history. Mr. Gokhale is well aware of that, and he is also well aware that he was not speaking within the four stone walls of strict accuracy when he said that the Indian's only business is to be governed and it is sacrilege on his part to have any other aspiration. This was never the idea of Lord Curzon or of any Indian Administrator or any British Government since the beginning of British Association with the Government of this or any other part of the Empire. Year by year the natives of this country have a greater voice in the working out of its destiny just as the people of every other country under the British Crown.

Mr. Gokhale's attempt to draw a distinction between the "Swadeshi" movement and the boycotting of British manufactures would be amusing, were it not so grossly misleading. That gentleman knows full well that "all sections of the Indian community without distinction of caste and creed" have not been moved "by a common impulse and without the stimulus of external pressure to act together in offering resistance to a common wrong," that a wave of "true national consciousness" has not swept over Bengal, and that at its touch old barriers have not, even for the time being, been thrown down, overthrowing personal jealousies and submerging other controversies and animosities. If of his own knowledge, he does not know that he has fallen into evil company and been greatly misinformed. It is in vain that he attempts to propagate that doctrine. Whether they approve the Partition of Bengal and the creation of a new Province or not, all right-thinking men are fully convinced that it is but a molehill upon which Bengali disaffection has chosen to unfurl its standard and that the boycotting of British manufactures is the furthermost step which craven leaders dare urge their misguided followers to take. Had they the spirit of their fathers they would have gone further long ere this and would have received the chastisement a less magnanimous Government would have meted out to them with the fullest justification. It is but natural Mr. Gokhale would like to get rid of the term "Boycott." He knows that Swadeshism and boycotting are the same thing—one and inseparable. All the same he regrets that the word "boycott" was ever used and felt bound to remind his hearers that owing to its origin it has unsavoury associations and it conveys to the mind before everything else a vindictive desire to injure another. His understanding of the word is perfectly accurate, and moreover its application to the present case is beyond all things appropriate. But Mr. Gokhale cannot be serious when he professes to believe the Bengali movement, to which he referred, was spontaneous in origin or in its development. Though in England at the time of its inception he cannot have been so completely out of touch of his country as to have gained so erroneous an impression. If so, he was neglectful of his duty or trusted to friends who have played him false. The movement is the outcome of the agitation of revolutionaries whom the hand of the law should have reached, and would have reached, months ago, but that Government chose only to look upon it as an ebullition of folly, which would never assume its subsequent dimensions.

To the credit of the assembly be it said that it paid no practical heed to what its President declared to be the immediate necessities of the country. The delegates refused to be led out of the traditional groove. They were cognisant of the fact—even if their President were not—that the Swedashi-Boycott movement robbed their meeting of the presence of some of its most capable and influential supporters. Such experienced and sober-minded Congress-men as did attend express their regret when their associates intimated their intention to stay away and let it be clearly understood they must not in any way be regarded as supporting or countenancing the action of disloyal Bengal. Doubtless this was not without its effect in the deliberations of the Committee which drew up the propositions for submission to the General Session. The consequence is the adoption of resolutions quite in keeping with the avowed objects of the Congress as recognised by the supreme and local Governments and the level-headed members who were present at last year's and previous gatherings. An expression of opinion as to the Partition of Bengal was inevitable, but, in the form in which it reaches, it was unobjectionable though unlikely to produce any result beyond demonstrating the inaccuracy of the view the President chose to take of the situation in his inaugural speech. The message to the Royal visitors was as graceful as any that emanated from an English Constitutional Club, and the representations on other subjects were couched in language of respectful moderation, expressing nothing beyond the legitimate aspirations of the people the Congress claims to represent. It is a pity the President set such an unfortunate example to rural delegates. We sympathise with the Congress in that it is, to a great extent judged by the utterances of its President; but we congratulate it on its refusal to be led into unseemly and undignified pathways by a President whose main object should have been to conciliate public opinion and allay the excitement and unrest among the masses which the Congress, as a lawful assembly, cannot but deeply deplore.

FREE TRADE AND THE WOOLLEN TRADES.

The Tariff Commission must justify its existence even to the Free Traders by reason of the work it is doing in analysing various English industries and placing before the public facts and figures which Board of Trade returns leave wrapped in mystery. The latest issue of this energetic body deals with the woollen trade. Originally it was intended that the series should deal first with the iron and steel trades and then with the textile trades, but the mass of matter confronting the Commissioners was so great that they have been compelled to split up the textile trades into its component parts. The first was issued in the middle of last year and dealt solely with cotton. The present volume runs to two hundred and seventy pages and there are, still to be published, volumes on hosiery, lace, carpets, silk and the flax, jute and hemp industries. Even these will not complete the research work of the Commission, for there still remain agriculture, and engineering and machinery with a host of smaller trades. In one respect the present volume differs from it predecessors in a notable point—it contains no schedule of a suggested tariff, for it has been thought best to issue all the volumes for consideration and to issue the tariff schedules suggested in each case as a separate publication. By so doing the Commission has taken a step forward in its work which is less showing what may be done than what at present exists and what calls for remedy. The exact details of the remedy may well be left to the future if only it can be conclusively proved to the whole nation that something must be done. This volume does not offer happy reading, for opinion is practically unanimous, amongst those capable of judging, that during recent years the state of the woollen industry has deteriorated. Practically no branch of the trade is expanding and the great majority have lost ground both in the English and Foreign markets. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the number of hands employed is in many districts decreasing, whilst the value of mill property has greatly fallen off.

To appreciate the real state of the English trade, it is not necessary to go far, for the statistics of the consumption of wool gives a quietus to any doubts that may be expressed as to the bad state of trade. The consumption of home-grown and imported wool in the manufactures of the United Kingdom rose from 351 million pounds in 1875 to 503 million pounds in 1895, but declined to 437 million pounds in 1904. In the same time the United States consumption rose from 248 million pounds to 514 million pounds in 1895 which declined to 416 million pounds in 1904. Thus the consumption of wool in the United Kingdom has risen by eighty-six million pounds or twenty-four per cent between 1875 and 1904, whilst in the same period the consumption of the United States has risen by two hundred and fourteen million pounds or eighty-seven per cent. In Germany the increase between 1875 and 1902 was two hundred and twenty-one million pounds representing 140 per cent. In Austria-Hungary it was during the same period as great an increase as two hundred and fifty per cent., and in Italy fifty-five per cent. Thus in every country the percentages show that the rates of increase have been greater than in the United Kingdom and in every country except Italy and France the actual increase in the amount consumed has also been greater than at Home. This means but one thing—our woollen and worsted industries have declined, more especially when it is remembered that the demands of an increasing population have enormously increased. These facts can mean but one thing. The loss of the British industry is directly attributable to the increase of the foreign industry which owes much of its increase to the trade it has taken from us. As to the question of employment there is no need to introduce percentages. In 1871 the number of hands employed was 247,000; in 1901 it was only 236,000. To complete the analysis of the decline, the Commission has collected tables showing imports and exports, and as in other things the value of exports has materially decreased. It is the Dingley tariff which has effected this by closing the American market against us. It is an easy matter to prove this by comparing the figures of exports to each other of England and America since the tariff was imposed and by so doing to prove what damage has been done to the English trade. Equally easy is it to prove what an advantage it has been to American manufacturers, and it will be interesting to see what Liberal candidates will say to Yorkshiremen about it.

GERMAN NORTH SEA FISHERIES.

Germany is very fond of fish and spends on foreign fish alone for the national table no less than three millions sterling. During the last ten years, we learn from "Continental Correspondence" a determined effort has been made, by developing the German sea fisheries, to save that large sum or pay it into the hands of Germans. Until 1886, no trouble whatever was taken by the Fatherland to systematically fish in German waters. The Government then began to study the possibilities in the Northern Seas, sent the "Poseidon," a research steamer, to see what could be done, and built a fishing harbour at Geestemunde. The result of these efforts is that in ten years the tonnage of the sea-fishing vessels has increased sixfold, and they make nine times as many journeys to the fishing grounds. Last year the value of the fisheries came to a million and a half sterling, the North Sea affording two-thirds of that, and the Baltic the rest. Nevertheless the Germans still continue to spend over three millions on imported fish, specially on salt herrings. There are plenty of these kings of the sea in their own waters, in fact the herring is supposed to prefer the south of the North Sea as a sporting ground, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal is first favourite as his refuge. But foreign fishermen have long taken the lead in supplying herrings, and it is not easy to get them to give it up. Great Britain's share in the herring supply is ten millions against Germany's one and a quarter. Even France has a share of five and Canada of four and a half millions. Four million tons of fish is the estimate annually caught all over the world and in this the United States figures for twenty-three per cent., Great Britain, twenty-two; Canada, Norway, Japan, Russia, France and Holland in diminishing proportions. Germany coming last with two and a half per cent. Hence her resort to foreign markets. This does not, however, prevent her exporting smoked fish and fish "delicatessen" of her own excellent devising to foreign countries where her flounders, bloaters, Kiel sprats, smoked and jellied eels are in high favour. Southern Europe and Mediterranean countries buy them largely. In order to get from the North Sea, all it can be made to yield of its fish-wealth it has been found that steam trawlers and large sailing boats are most effective, the Baltic waters are profitably fished from decked cutters of medium size with auxiliary motors. In the coastal waters open boats are still used.

THE INDIAN HONOURS LIST.

The list of New Year's honours, received last evening, fulfils the promise of recognition for Indian services. The lateness of the hour at which the list was received prevented the addition of any details concerning the recipients of the Royal mark of Esteem and these will appear in our issue to-morrow.

With to-day's issue, we distribute our annual Sheet Almanac, which is replete with local information.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will arrive at Bombay on his return from tour down the Coast on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. The arrival will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Colaba North Battery at sunrise to announce the arrival of his Excellency.

The date of the Delhi Masonic Ball, has been fixed definitely for Wednesday, January 10th, at 9-30 p.m. It will be at the Delhi Town Hall.

The Right Worshipful the District Grand Master of the Punjab H. E. General Viscount Kitchener G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India has very kindly accorded his patronage.

We regret to learn that Sir Roper Lethbridge, who has come out to Calcutta this cold weather in the interests of the "Englishman," has contracted a severe chill, and is confined to his room with a slight touch of fever.

Mr. R. W. Fenton is to officiate as Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division when Mr. Meredith takes leave in March next. Mr C. M. King, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, and Mr. H. Harcourt, District Judge of Delhi, are also going on leave, each for nineteen months, from the same month.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—One of the sensations of the Calcutta Christmas week was provided at the Victoria Circus on Christmas night when in accordance with an advertised announcement Mr. Percy Wheeler, recently well known in the Judicial branch of the I. C. S. of these Provinces and now an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, entered the lion's cage and calmly smoked a cigar and drank a glass of port wine, the lions quite ignoring the presence of this modern Daniel.

The process of hill-formation is still going on in the East. The Survey Department have discovered that the bench marks between Rangoon and Mandalay have not maintained their original altitude. They are now taking steps to ascertain what movements of a similar kind are going on upon the surface of the ground in different parts of India. To this end standard bench marks are to be erected in the more important towns. These new marks are to be built solidly in carefully chosen places and are to be reported upon annually. Their heights will be determined from time to time and will be engraved upon the stones so that attractions may be noted.

The Bengali newspapers apparently find that blackguarding the authorities "pays." One of them remarks:—"The first thing that a journalist should look to is, of course, to have his paper sold, that is—his paper should exist. We must therefore supply the kind of thing which our readers want. What do most readers want? Abuse, violent language, attacks on Government or on distinguished personages. Moderation is looked down upon as a plea for timidity." One of the worst features of the present rabid campaign in the Bengali newspapers is the attacking of Christianity and Christians. The "Bengalee" and the "Telegraph" publish articles on Christmas which we have no hesitation in describing as "un Indian" in every line. For the people of India are tolerant and religious, and these articles are essentially intolerant and blasphemous. And these are the people whom the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale accuses with the statement that "the honour of all India is at stake in their keeping!!"

At a Congregation at Cambridge on December 7th, Sir R. T. Candy, C.S.I., late Justice of the High Court, Bombay, was approved as Deputy for the Reader in Indian Law until Lady Day 1906.

MR. BALFOUR AT MANCHESTER.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Mr. Balfour, who was loudly cheered when he rose to speak at the Aldwick Club at Manchester on December 9 said: I propose to give you this afternoon of the reasons which have induced my colleagues and myself to give in their resignations to his Majesty, that you are prepared to approve a policy which, as you well know, has certainly not been decided upon in haste or rashly undertaken. In ordinary circumstances when a Minister or Ministry resigns whilst the Houses of Parliament are sitting it is customary that the explanation which they have to make of the course which they have thought it right to pursue should be made in the House of Parliament to which they belong; but the House of Commons is not sitting, and it is not in that assembly that I could explain, as I mean this afternoon to explain, the motives which have actuated our conduct. If I could not do it in the House to which your suffrages and your favour have sent me, where could I do it so well as in the constituency which has now for twenty years sent me to Parliament—(cheers)—which, in good times and in bad times, through favourable report and unfavourable report has never for one instant withdrawn from me that confidence which is the main strength of a statesman in a free country? (Hear, hear.)

THE JULY INCIDENT.

I have heard a great many wild theories developed dealing with the grounds on which, in the opinion of gentlemen who want office, those who have office ought to abandon it, and perhaps you will remember that these discussions came to an acute crisis at the end of July in last session, when on some chance divisions in Estimates the Government suffered a defeat and a clamour arose from the Opposition calling upon the Government, not always in very moderate language, to resign office. We refused to resign office, and we were absolutely right. Now you will ask me, you will ask me with perfect justice, why was the course which I refused to take last July wrong five months ago? Why is it right to-day? Our critics, our opponents, seem to have the idea that the true test of whether a Government is still fit to carry on the business of the Government, and the country is to be found by an analysis of the results of the by-elections. I have repudiated that doctrine no once nor twice, but often, and I shall always repudiate it. In my judgment it is Parliament, and Parliament alone (and as between two Houses the House of Commons), which really determines whether or not the Ministry have sufficient strength and sufficient support to deal with the complicated and controversial subjects which in a country and empire like this, either in foreign or in domestic affairs are never wholly laid aside. Now it appeared to me that last July, when we were divided upon the Irish estimates, we had quite sufficient support to carry through the important bills with which we had made progress, and that it was absolutely incumbent upon us to retain office until we had seen to a successful conclusion that Treaty of Japan—(cheers)—which certainly for ten years and, as I hope, through the lifetime of every man I am now addressing, will be the solid foundation of peace in the Eastern seas. (Cheers.) That treaty was successfully carried through. It has not, I think, been very favourably criticised by the present Prime Minister—(cheers)—but I have the satisfaction of thinking that the present Prime Minister's colleagues do not agree with him on that point, and that the little differences within the Ministry are to be found on foreign as well as in domestic affairs. At all events, whatever the present Prime Minister may think of the Japanese Treaty, the country of whose Government he is now the head undoubtedly approves of it, irrespective of party and irrespective of creed, and we should have been, in my opinion, wanting in the first elements of patriotic duty had we thrown up the duty which lay so plainly before us, and had abandoned the task which we had set ourselves before it was finally accomplished. Having dealt with the Redistribution Bill he turned to the new Ministry and remarked of the events which preceded his resignation. What possible justification could there be for sudden reluctance to take duties which they regard themselves as so peculiarly qualified to carry out? I can see no justification unless their idea was that they had a much better chance of receiving the favours of the electors, if the electors did not know how the Ministry were composed, and if no very close account had to be given of what the Ministry proposed to do. It is quite clear that if that supposition is accurate, if they really are afraid to come before the electors in their true colours, proclaiming their policy on high; well, then, of course, it is very natural to put them into office. But are they going to make that confession? Is that the line on which they are going to attack the policy that we have sketched? No gentlemen, it is impossible to escape from this conclusion, that if the best course for the country at the next General Election, which now must be very close, is that the country should have before it a complete view both of the men and of the measures which the two rival parties propose for their acceptance, it is that be, as I think, it is the best course for arriving at the true view of what may at the moment be the feeling of the country, then we have taken not only the best, but almost the only course which would have successfully secured that result. Having criticised Liberal Programme of the past he went on to speak of the Present Government saying

"Home Rulers they are, and Home Rulers they will be and I confess I have seldom been more astonished by anything in my political life than by the admirable naivete in which Lord Rosebery made that not very recondite discovery at the end of his campaign in the West of England, that it should have been a surprise to him that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is committed to Home Rule, that it should be a surprise to him that the other members of the new Government are equally prepared to come in on these terms. That, indeed, is a surprise to me. I should have thought that so acute an observer would have seen that it was vain for him to appeal to his old speeches about the predominant partner when the forces by which the Radical party can alone come to power, and hold power are of a kind which will compel them gladly or reluctantly, as the case may be, with triumph or with confidence, as circumstances permit, but will still compel them to be now as they have been for twenty years, a party of Imperial disintegration. (Cheers.) I am driven by the train of thought suggested by the last phrase which dropped from my lips to touch before I sit down, on one more, topic, a topic which I greatly fear may bring something like Imperial disintegration, and I touch upon it now because I think this is the moment, and perhaps the only moment, at which an appeal can usefully be made to those who now wield the powers of State to abstain from what I am convinced would be the greatest and most criminal of blunders that I mean of destroying the industries of our South African Colonies by carrying out the doctrines which they, in season and out of season, have chosen to preach about Chinese labour. (Cheers.) I have known few things which in my judgment have been less creditable to those with whom we carry on the standing controversy of party than the manner in which they have endeavoured to enlist against the Government the highest political morality and the profoundest religious and moral feeling. They have gone with an unscrupulous disregard for truth, from constituency to constituency, not ashamed to hold us up as the advocates of slavery, as the maintainers of a servile system as inconsistent with liberty as it is inconsistent with morality. Well, they have had all the advantage they could squeeze out of this precedure. Doubtless they have—I am the last to deny—at by-election after by-election won votes by these indefensible methods. Well, I, for my part, will not grudge them these ill-gotten triumphs—(hear, hear)—if only now that they have obtained the object of their ambitions, they will consent not to make South Africa a mere pawn in the political game. (Cheers.) Let us by all means forget, if we can, the kind of argument by which they endeavour to blacken our character in political life, provided that now they are in a responsible position they do not kindle a feeling amongst our Colonists which believe me, if once kindled will not easily be extinguished. (Hear, hear.)

(Concluded on page 6.)

MOSCOW PRACTICALLY SUBDUED.

REVOLUTIONISTS DISHEARTENED.

COMMITTEE ARRESTED AND A GENERAL COLLAPSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The whole of the Moscow Revolutionary Committee were arrested yesterday, and a quantity of bombs and explosives seized.

An attack made on the Police barracks was repulsed with great loss, the revolutionists afterwards distributed pamphlets, announcing an armistice. The workmen's council met in the evening to consider the abandonment of the strike.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Latest advices from Russia state that order has been completely restored in Moscow, and trade and traffic are proceeding as in normal times.

The revolution at Moscow appears to have collapsed with extraordinary suddenness. It is impossible yet to estimate the extent of the damage, and the numbers of killed and wounded, but it is expected that the first estimates of the slaughter by the artillery will prove to have been exaggerated.

It is generally felt that the Government has gained an important moral victory.

MR. BALFOUR AT QUEEN'S HALL.

A Quickly Answered Question.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Mr. Balfour speaking at the Queen's Hall devoted his address especially to the Home Rule question. What the country wanted to know, he said, was whether the new Government proposed to give Ireland a separate executive which will be responsible to a separate elected body.

If so, this was the very form of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Scheme.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

Liberals Repudiate Home Rule.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Dunfermline, said that the Liberals regarded Free Trade as the settled policy of the country. It was using Protection till Mr. Chamberlain started his movement.

Alluding to Ireland, he said, that he was not in favour of a separate Parliament for Ireland and if any legislative body for Ireland be ever voted by the House of Commons, it was to be subordinate to the Imperial Parliament.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Bedford, said that stopping the importation of Chinese labour must be followed by the establishment of a responsible Government to put Transvaal on an equal footing with the other Colonies.

He, Sir Edward, did not hesitate to say that the votes given to his Party for Free Trade will not be used to introduce Home Rule in Ireland.

SIR WEST RIDGWAY'S CANDIDATURE.

Conciliation, Not Home Rule.

Sir West Ridgway in his address to the City electors declares against protection and Home Rule but emphatically is in favour of a policy of conciliation and reorganisation in Ireland.

THE ARMY STORES SCANDAL.

More Arrests.

Five warrant officers and non-commissioned officers have been arrested in connection with the War Stores Scandal.

OPIUM IN AUSTRALIA.

Prohibitive Measures Passed.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Australian States having prohibited the sale and growth of opium, the Commonwealth has agreed to prohibit its importation except for medicinal purposes. All the States will lose Revenue, Queensland alone £16,000 yearly.

FLOATING DOCK FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Commencement of a Long Voyage.

The mammoth floating dock named the Dewey and built for the American Navy in the Philippines started on her voyage yesterday across the Atlantic and thence via Suez.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Early Meeting of the Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

It has finally been decided that the Morocco Conference will meet at Algeciras on the 16th January.

FAMINE IN JAPAN.

Terrible Distress.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Tokio, states that three of the Northern Provinces of Japan are confronted with the worst famine known for sixty years, and 680,000 persons are already in the last extremity.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

LONG INDIAN LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The following additions to the table of salutes to Native Princes are notified :—

Permanent Salute.—Sawbwa Yawnghive 9 guns.

Personal Salutes.—His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur of Khairpur, 17 guns; His Highness the Maharaja Lokindra Sir Bhawani Singh of Datia, 17 guns.

KNIGHTS.

His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :—

Mr. Justice George Edward Knox, Judge of the High Court, Allahabad.

Mr. Justice Ralph Hillery Benson, of the High Court, Madras.

Mr. Justice Harvey Adamson Chief Judge, Chief Court, Lower Burma.

Mr. Walter Charleton Hughes, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

Mr. Alexander Peller, Director Public Instruction, Bengal.

Mr. William Dickson, Cruikshank, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

Mr. James Buckingham, Ia ely of Assam.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

His Highness Sir Pratap Sing Bahadur of Orchha.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Mr. Joseph Bampfylde Fuller.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Arthur Deane.

Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law.

His Highness Raja Bhure Singh of Chamba.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Mr. John William Pitt Muir-Mackenzie.

Mr. Justice Cecil Michael Wilford Batt.

Mr. Apcar Alexander Apcar.

Mr. Lancelot Hare, Indian Civil Service.

Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimullah, of Dacca.

Mr. Herbert Bradley, Indian Civil Service.

Mr. James McCrone Dowie, Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Frank Campbell Yates, Indian Civil Service.

Mr. George Casson Walker, Indian Civil Service.

Mr. John Mitchell Holmes, Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Percy Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, lately Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

Major-General Sir Edmond Roche Elles.

His Highness Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan of Janjira.

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Major Arthur Henry McMahon, lately British Commissioner, Seistan Arbitration Commission.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Honourable Rai Sri Ram.

Surgeon-General William Richard Browne, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Mr. Montague DePomeroy Webb, Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

Major Frederick Dovelon Maxwell, officiating Commissioner Irrawadi Division, Burma.

Mr. Hugh William Orange, Director-General of Education.

Major Charles Archer, Deputy Commissioner Quetta.

Lionel Maling Wynch, Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

Mr. Charles Raitt Cleveland, Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.

Mr. Arthur William Elgiow Pope, Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, lately officiating Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Mr. George Frederick William Tulbant Principal Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Major William Arthur Watson, Commandant Imperial Cadet Corps.

Major Alain Joly, DaLotbiniere, Superintending Engineer, Mysore.

Captain Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, lately Commandant Northern Waziristan Militia.

Captain Aubrey John O'Brien, lately offg Dy Commissioner Kangra District.

Mr. Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun, Tutor to H H the Maharajah Holkar.

Mr Thomas Robert John Ward, lately Irrigation Officer with the Seistan Arbitration Commission.

Shams-ul-Ulama Khan Bahadur Hoshangji Jamasji Dastur of Poona.

Sardar Bahadur Arjun Singh of Chahal in the Amritsar District.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDALS.

The following Kaiser-i-Hind medals are conferred :—

FIRST CLASS.

Reverend J. C. R. Ewing, President of Executive Committee, Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund.

Reverend Ferdinand Hahn, Superintendent of the Purulia Leper Asylum.

Jankibai, widow of Daulatram Umrasingh, Bombay.

Mr. G. B. Oswell, Principal Rajkumar College.

Babu Purnendra Narayan Sinha, Government Pleader Bankipore.

Reverend Canon Edward Sell, Secretary, Madras Committee, Church Missionary Society.

Lieut-Colonel Robert Shore, late Residency Surgeon, Mewar.

SECOND CLASS.

Abdul Kadar, Secretary Mohamedan Plague Committee, Mhow.

Mufti Azizulhasan Sub-Registrar, Gorakhpur.

Rao Bahadur Bangalore Perumal Annaswami Mudaliar, Municipal Commissioner for Bangalore, Mysore.

Reverend Anthony Watson [illegible], Pastor London Mission, Erode, Coimbatore.

Miss Emma Carr, late T[illegible] of Girls Schools, Madras.

Mirza Kalich Beg Fredun Beg, [illegible] Collector Sind.

Honorary Captain Richard Francis Knight, late Assistant to Superintendent, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

Srimati Mahadeyi, Lady Superintendent, Kanya Patshala in Dehra Dun, United Provinces.

Sister Mary of St Vincent, Mother Superior of St John's Convent, Rangoon, Burma.

Mr. Mokshaundam Visvesvaraya, acting Sanitary Engineer, Poona.

Mr. Nadirshah Merojee Khujoonpa of Dharmsala, Punjab.

Mr. Charles Wylkins Simkins, of Anguri Tea Estate in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. Gnanamuttu Stephen, Municipal Commissioner, Rangoon, Burma.

Rai Sahib Sunder Lal of Betul, Central Provinces.

The Reverend John Cameron Young of Kolik Falconer Mission at Aden.

NATIVE HONOURS.

TO BE NAWAB.

The title of Nawab as personal distinction is conferred upon Sardar Bahadur Bangul Khan of Zhob.

TO BE RAJAS.

The title of Raja has been conferred upon D Meka Ramayya Appa Row, Zemindar Kistna District; Durga Prasad Singh of Jharia Manbhum District and Rai Brij Narain, landholder of Gorakhpur.

TO BE DIWAN BAHADUR.

The title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction has been conferred upon :—

Rao Bahadur Buddhavarapu Narayanamurti Pantula Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.

Lalgeet Annachaitayaie Govinda Raghava Aiyar of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

Rai Bahadur Chauba Rayjunath Dass, Diwan of of Kota State.

TO BE MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.

The title of Mahamahopadhyaya has been conferred upon M. R. Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar of Madras.

Kaviraj Dwarka Nath Sen of Calcutta.

Babu Satis Chundra Acharyaya of Calcutta.

Pandit Kali Kisor Tarkaratna, Surma Valley.

TO BE KHAN BAHADURS.

The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred upon Colonel Abdul Majid Khan, Patiala State.

Ardashir Eldji Tata, Bombay Salt Department.

Chowdhri Elahi Bakhsh, Thar and Parkar district.

Maulavi Mzam ud-din, Deputy Collector, United Provinces.

Saiyid Amjad Husain, Honorary Magistrate, Etawah.

Maulavi Sharaf-ul-haq, Hyderabad State.

Muhammad Israr Husan Khan Nasir-ul-Mahan, Bhopal State.

Khan Sahib Shahzada Muhammad Ismail, Zhob Levy Corps.

Mir Azim Khan, Bizhwani tribe, Baluchistan.

TO BE BAHADURS.

The title of Ra[illegible] has been conferred upon Babu Hari Moh[illegible]rwati Municipality.

Babu Rajend[illegible] Bose, Noakhali.

Babu Ra[illegible]kerji, Chief Inspector of Police, C[illegible]

Babu Bi[illegible]Chandra Muntri, Kalimpong.

Babu Pyari Mohan Bose of Hooghly.

Babu Kesmudmi Khan Banerjee of Rajshahi.

Pandit Ram Das, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, United Provinces.

Munshi Kanhaiya Lal, retired of Rai Bareli.

Bakhshi Sohan Lal, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab.

Kodandara Kuttiaiya, Assistant Commissioner Coorg.

Arcot Vasudeo Mudaliar, Examiner Local Accounts, Central Provinces.

Subadar Major Muhadev Pande, Burma Military Police.

Mr. Valaiyathur Venkayya, acting Epigraphist, Madras.

Babu Behari Lal Chandra, Registrar, Calcutta.

TO BE RAO BAHADURS.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred upon :

K. Ramaniya Chariyar Avargal, Board of Revenue, Madras.

Pagavati Velayudhan Avergal, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency.

Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi, Deputy Collector, Kanara.

Vithalrai Himatram Dave, Daftardar, Kathiawar.

Jahanmal Kimatrai, retired Inspector of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Nagindas Javerchand of Surat.

Pandit Damodar Rao Shrikhande, Damoh.

Rasji Janardhan Bhide of Dewas State.

TO BE SARDAR BAHADURS.

The title of Sardar Bahadur has been conferred upon :—

Sardar Achhar Singh Amritsar.

Mehrai Khan Bugti of Baluchistan.

TO BE KHAN SAHEBS.

The title of Khan Saheb has been conferred upon Muhammad Anwar-ud-din of Arcot.

Muhammad Safdar Husain, Madras Municipal Corporation.

Siddik Ali Faridunbeg Mirza, retired Deputy Educational Inspector, Sind.

Manekjee Nanabhai, Dewa.

Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, Inspector of Schools, Bengal.

Mian Ghulam Mohiud-din, office of the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.

Sheikh Umar Bakhsh of Kangra.

Saiyid Muhammad Haider Husain Haridar, Khandwa.

Sahibzada Muhammad Sadik Khan, Tonk.

Mir Alamkhan, Mengal Levy Service, Baluchistan.

Mir Mian Khan Kurd, Jemadar Bolan Levy Service.

Khair Muhammad Habbi, Khel of Bamat.

Munshi Sher Muhammad, British Native Agent, Sarikol Chinese Turkestan.

Haji Abbas-bin-Muhammad, late Agency Munshi Bahrein.

Sheikh Saiyid Khuda Bakhsh, Superintendent, Mesopot Agency Office.

Jemadar Fazldad Khan, Rawalpindi.

Babu Khudadad, Inspector of Works, North-Western Railway.

Maqbadad Khan, Mazi Khel, Ghilzai.

Ghulam Murtaza Khan, Lahore.

Kazilakar Ahmad, Baluchistan.

Subedar Ghulam Husain, 24th Baluchistan Infantry.

Risaldar Mir Abdul Rahman Khan 58th Silladar Camel Corps.

Resaldar Karam Khan 28th Silladar Camel Corps.

TO BE RAI SAHIBS.

The title of Rai Sahib has been conferred upon Mawranga Marwari Rai Buxar, Pandit Gobaria, Almora; Kanhai Singh, Bareilly; Pandit Nitya Nand, Sahu; Ram Ratan, Moradabad; Lala Mangal Ram Bashahr State; Lala Kanhaya Lal, Kangra; Chaudhri Malia Singh, Kangra; Lala Roche Ram, Allahabad; Sith Lakhmi Chand, Dera Ismail Khan; [illegible] Chand Chander Mukarjee, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Sona Mal, senior Hospital Mynpuri.

TO BE RAO SAHIBS.

The title of Rao Sahib has been conferred upon Pydah Venc[illegible]alapatti Guru, Cocanada, Mr Joseph Gnanamuttam Samidas Nadar, Madras, Mr. Keshav Jankiram Patankar, Bombay; Mr. Showkiram Lubhdas, Bombay; Mr. Dhandu Khandoji, Bombay.

TO BE SARDARS,

The title of Sardar has been conferred upon Munsni Jiwan Singh and Lambardar Hakim Singh.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

In recognition of their services with the Seistan Boundary Commission His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council is pleased to notify the admission of the undermentioned native officers to the order of British India with effect from 1st January 1906 :—

Second Class with title of Bahadur to Risaldar Sher Muhammad Khan, 35th Scind Horse; Subadar Karamdad Khan Khan Bahadur, 124th Baluchistan Infantry; Risaldar Sajawat Khan, 58th Silladar Camel Corps.

COL. MONTAGUE CHARLES BROWNING, C.B., late lieutenant-colonel and honorary colonel 3rd (Militia) batt. Suffolk Regt., died on Saturday, Dec. 9, at his residence, Brontonan Court, Manningtree, Essex, at the age of 66. Col. Browning served in the Crimea at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the attack of Sept. 8; and, during the Indian Mutiny, as Staff officer to a field force at the attack on the Taringha Hills and the attack and capture of Mondela. When he retired from the Militia in 1897, after many years' service, he received the Companionship of the Bath. Col. Browning married, in 1862, Fanny Allen, daughter of the Rev. E. Bogg.

MORE NEW PEERS.

Seven Wealthy Liberal M. P.'s Ennobled.

SKETCHES OF THEIR CAREERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The following announcements have been officially made :—

Peerages have been conferred on Sir William Wills and the following members of the House of Commons :—Lord, Edmond Fitzmaurice, Sir Arthur Hayter, the Hon. Philip Stanhope, the Right Hon'ble Charles Hempill, Sir James Joicey and Mr. Charles Wilson.

The following have been appointed Privy Councillors :—Lord Reay, Mr. J. S. Ellis, Mr. R. K. Causton, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Mr. Edmond Robertson, Mr. Thomas Burt, Mr. Walter Foster and Mr. H Labouchere.

By ARLEY.

SIR W. H. WILLS, BT.

HEAD OF THE TITLED TOBACCO FAMILY.

A GENEROUS MILLIONAIRE.

Sir William Henry Wills is the head of the famous firm of W. D. and H. O. Wills, or, as it now is, the Imperial Tobacco Company. No less than three members of this family have been honoured with titles in recent years. Sir William was the first of the three and he well deserved the distinction. He his rich, but he is generous. The Wills's, who employ thousands of hands, have al ways enjoyed the confidence of their employees, and there is no more respected family in the West of England. Sir William has been Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, and Bristol has in days gone by sent him to the House of Commons. He is a widower and devotes himself to the breeding of shorthorns and shire horses; what time he is not sailing the ocean in his yacht. He has a fine place in Somerset and another in Thanes and is a great clubman and a popular host. The Wills's have no inconsiderable claim to the gratitude of their country. It was once said by the Duke of Wellington that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. However that may be there are those at Bristol who affirm that the Transvaal was won on "Woodbines." Sir William will not be able to take his new title from the enterprising city with which the Wills' fortunes are bound up, as that title is already appropriated by the Marquess of Bristol, but "Lord Blaydon", from his Somersetshire seat, has a dignified sound. The new peer has no heir.

THE HON. PHILIP STANHOPE.

The Hon. Philip Stanhope, son of the fifth and brother of the present Earl of that name, who commenced his career in the House of Commons twenty years ago as member for Burnley, is thus curious contradiction in terms, a Radical aristocrat. He bears an astonishing facial resemblance to his cousin, the Earl of Rosebery, and shares, too, his remarkable fluency of speech. The Stanhopes are a fighting family, and Radicalism runs in their blood in a very curious fashion, one at least in every generation taking that side of the political hedge. James Stanhope, grandson of the first Earl of Chesterfield, was successively Commander-in-Chief in Spain, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and no sooner had he been created Baron Stanhope in 1717 than he framed a Bill to limit the royal prerogative in respect of the creation of peers. As Walpole said: "He has got in himself, and now he wants to shut the door of the Lords after him." And Mr. Philip Stanhope would abolish the whole House, lock, stock and barrel. He married in 1877 the Countess Tolstoi, who was left a widow, enormously rich, at the age of seventeen, and at their beautiful house in Carlton-gardens this charming lady presides over some of the most pacifical gatherings in London. Mr. Stanhope began his career in the Navy, but gave it up after five years and took to civil engineering. It is not generally known that when the Metropolitan Railway was being constructed, he was resident engineer for that portion of the line which runs from Bays-water to Farringdon-street. His first appearance in the House of Commons was as the member for Wednesbury, in 1886, but he lost his seat in 1892. In the following year he got in for Burnley, but again lost his seat in 1895. A sensational feature of his 1900 campaign at Burnley was his public accusation of Mr. Chamberlain of white-washing Mr. Rhodes and the other parties of the Jameson Raid. He described the ex-Colonial Secretary as "a danger to the country," and challenged him to prosecute him for libel in the public courts. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Chamberlain did not do so.

MR. CHARLES HEMPHILL, K. C.

A FAMOUS OCTOGENARIAN IRISH LAWYER.

LAST OF THE SERJEANTS.

Serjeant Hamphill enjoys the distinction of being absolutely the oldest man to receive a peerage for the last quarter of a century. Nobody knows exactly how old Serjeant Hemphill really is. The question has often been asked by admirers of the "Last of the Serjeants" since the days when he was sitting in the House of Commons, but the mystery has never been cleared up. The present writer once ovesly put the point to the venerable Serjeant, in the course of an interview in the House of Commons, but he only winked. Serjeant Hamphill is the personification of the ordinary conception of an Irish lawyer. Short of stature, with a sturdy, well-knit frame, sunny face and a brogue [illegible] he [illegible] inimitably upon his opponents. In his youth he cultivated an agreeable smile, which has a charm of its own to this day. His face is the colour of [illegible] calf with which at home he surrounds himself.

It is almost a pity that Mr. Hemphill should be made a peer. There are seven hundred odd peers, but he was a Serjeant—the last titular representative of a line of lawyers which will soon be as extinct as the dodo. The Serjeants have a great place in old-time legal lore. Arrayed in scarlet and ermine, with a distinguishing black coif upon their snowy perruques, they went the circuits with almost as much dignity as the knightly judges with whom it was their privilege to dine daily in the Hall of Serjeants' Inn when in town. In the mere matter of notoriety the last of the Serjeants has gone to the land where briefs are not thirty a year. He was Serjeant Ballantyne, the redoubtable, cross examiner of the Tichborne trials. But the Law Serjeantcy will live long after the legal lions of to-day are beneath the sod. While men and women have hearts to ache and tears to shed, the unborn generations will continue to revel in the forensic eloquence of Serjeant Buzfuz, Serjeant Snubbin, and the rest of the Serjeants who fought the immortal case of Bardell v. Pickwick, and discovered how easy it was for a self-possessed Varsey, in the person of Sam Weller, to pooplus the antics of them. Sutjeant Hemphill is said by some to be ninety. However that may be he is certainly well over eighty. He is more than 60 years since he was called to the Bar.

(Concluded on page 13.)

TALE OF THE TUBES.

Death of Mr. Yerkes.

PIONEER OF LONDON'S ELECTRIC TUBES AND TRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The death is announced of the American railway millionaire, Mr. Yerkes, the electrifier of the London undergrotund railways.

By ARLEY.

The late Mr. Charles T. Yerkes has died while less than half of his great railway electrification scheme in London has been completed. He was taken seriously ill at the Savoy Hotel in London last August, when he was seized with a bad attack of rheumatic gout. He recovered sufficiently to be able to return to America, and it was while staying at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York that he was again prostrated with the illness from which he has succumbed. Day by day his condition grew worse, and as far back as December 4 he was reported to be lying at the point of death. Mr. Yerkes was a man of amiable character, who thought in millions, and had a genial bonhomie born of varied experiences of life during his transition from the direst adversity to wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. Mr. Yerkes, who became the central figure in one of the most romantic stories of railway enterprise ever known, began life as a clerk in the American grain commission trade. He subsequently went into the banking business but owing to circumstances over which he had no control he failed, and it was a long time before he got on to his legs again. When he did he paid every penny that he owed, and henceforth Yerkes enjoyed a financial confidence excelled by no living man. He was fond of telling stories of the set-backs he experienced in his early life, and he never failed to acknowledge his indebtedness to those who had helped him when he was down. Space forbids our giving the story of Mr. Yerkes's descent on London with his wonderful scheme of electrified railways; suffice it to say that Londoners owe him a debt of gratitude which they can never repay. It took a long time for Mr. Yerkes to get his parliamentary powers, but one by one his schemes were set in operation, and a few years hence London will have no less than a hundred miles of electrified rail and tramways within her borders. It was in July 1901 that the Metropolitan District Electric Traction Company was formed by Mr. Yerkes, chiefly to finance the Metropolitan District Railway Company. Mr. Yerkes soon controlled the "Met" I. was in April 1902, that the Traction Company procured the incorporation of the Underground Electric Railways Company with a capital of £5,000,000 with Mr. Yerkes as chairman. Mr. Yerkes's company had already got control of twenty-seven miles of "tubes," with an authorised capital of nearly £19,000,000. He also controlled the Metropolitan District Railway, and its connection (35 1/2 miles in all) with a capital of nearly £10,000,000. One by one his railway schemes were consummated, but many still are only in course of construction. Mr. Yerkes's chief lines were the Brompton and Piccadilly, the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead, Great Northern and Strand, and Baker Street and Waterloo railways.

To Mr. Yerkes, too, London owes those splendid electric tram routes which [illegible] from the Bank Holiday tripper and such a godsend to the south-suburban City-man. Mr. Yerkes was Chairman of the London United Tramways Company, and London folk, residing along his tram routes have cause to call his name blessed. He represented, in London railways and trams, a total capital of £35,000,000, and Yerkes speculation generally brought blessings in its train. Londoners who have for years had to use the old and deadly Underground will best know why. With all his wealth Mr. Yerkes was not above saving a penny when he could. Customs officers were particularly obnoxious to him. He once bought a large Rubens which had belonged to the Duke of Westminster. Yerkes gave £7,500 for the picture and shipped it to America, declaring its value at £1,200 and paying duty on that amount. Mr. Yerkes artfully insinuated that the affair must be conducted with great secrecy, as if the public knew that he had paid only £1,200 for the Rubens they would think the canvass was a "fake" and that he had been duped. But the Custom officials knew Mr. Yerkes. They made private enquiries, and the millionaire, to his intense chagrin, had to pay duty on the full amount.

Still, he was a good fellow and a gentleman—although a millionaire!

THE NEW ZEALAND TEAM.

Triumphant End of the Tour.

The New Zealand football team have concluded their tour in Great Britain.

They have been defeated once only, and scored a total of 830, against 31.

To-day they beat Swansea by 4 to 3.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue for the three months, ending 31st December, shows an increase of £23,506, and the Revenue for nine months of the financial year an increase of £67,946.

CRICKET AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

In the first innings of the match against Ballygunge here yesterday Aligarh made 214 runs. Said made 66, Salam 42, Abid 21 and Abaan 30, while Ballygunge lost nine wickets for 58, Gould making 16 not out.

DIAMOND JUBILEE, the King's famous horse, has been purchased by Senor Ignatio Gorraez, the well-known Argentine breeder. The price has not transpired but it is understood to be a very long one. Diamond Jubilee won in 1900 the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby and St. Leger. He is member of a very distinguished family, his brothers are Persimmon, Marsyas II. and Sandringham, the latter preceded him to America for stud purposes. Diamond Jubilee won as a three-year-old £30,600, and won 6 of the 16 races in which he started.

THERE is practically no buying of tea in Colombo for Russia at present. According to a Colombo paper, "this state of things, which has been rendered inevitable, if there were no other reason than the dislocation of the means of communication, has not affected the market as much as might be expected. This is due to the fact that other markets have improved, simultaneously with the withdrawal of the Russian orders, while the supply is not a large one for the time of the year. As a result prices remained firm at the last markets."

THE ROYAL TOUR.

NEW COLOURS FOR "THE KING'S OWN."

T. R. H. AT THE RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The Prince of Wales this morning, presented new colours to the First Battalion of the King's Own Royal Lancasters which is General Hunter's old regiment. The impressive ceremonial took place on the parade ground inside Fort William and was witnessed by a large number of people. The Bishop of Calcutta consecrated the Colours and the hymn "Brightly Gleams our Banner" was sung by the Cathedral choir who took up a position in the centre of the hollow square behind the new Colours. After the religious ceremony the Colours were handed to the Prince by the two senior Majors of the regiment, Majors Somerville and Houghton, and His Royal Highness delivered them to the two senior Lieutenants who received them kneeling. These young officers were Lieutenants Conran and Young.

The Prince then addressed the battalion as follows :—

"Colonel Carter, Officers, Non-Commissioned officers and men of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. I consider it a great privilege to be associated with a regiment on such an important occasion in the history of its life as when by the Sovereign's permission it receives new Colours, and there is an additional satisfaction to me in performing this ceremony in the fact that my dear father the King is your Colonel-in-Chief and, also, that your Regiment since the time of its formation, more than 220 years ago, has earned a splendid record of services in all the great campaigns in which our army has taken part. The names of those campaigns emblazoned on the Colours of your Regiment testify to the gallant deeds of those who have gone before you, and I feel certain in committing these new Colours to your keeping, you will not only maintain the grand traditions of which they are the emblems but, should opportunity occur, add to them fresh titles of distinction and honour."

Colonel Carter, Commanding the Battalion, in reply to the Prince's speech said :—"Your Royal Highness! The gracious act which you have just performed is one of many with which the King's Own Regiment has been honoured at the hands of your illustrious House. It is an interesting coincidence that just one hundred years ago, this year, both Battalions of the regiment were reviewed at Dover by the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King George. On four previous occasions have colours been presented to the regiment by your Royal Highness's ancestors, the last occasion being in 1878 when the Colours now borne by our 2nd Battalion were presented at Windsor Castle by Her Late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and I am now the only Colonel still serving in the regiment who was present on that occasion. More recently, about three years ago, while quartered at Malta, His Majesty the King conferred on the regiment the almost unique distinction, to which your Royal Highness has so graciously referred, of appointing himself our Colonel-in-Chief and of which we are justly proud.

"On behalf of all ranks of the King's Own Regiment I thank you from my heart for the honour you have done us to-day and for your gracious words, and I can assure Your Royal Highness that it will be the earnest endeavour of every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer and man who, in the future, is fortunate enough to serve under these Colours, to maintain the high reputation always hitherto borne by the regiment both in peace and war and to prove himself worthy of our very proud title 'The King's Own.'"

The Battalion then marched past and the Colours were received with a salute and, having advanced in review order, the regiment gave a Royal Salute.

The Trooping of the Colours was then carried out but the presentation ceremony, though short was remarkably picturesque.

The Princess to-day visited the Dufferin Purdah Hospital here, accompanied by Lady Fraser and other ladies interested in that institution which is now doing useful work in Calcutta.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT THE RACES.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Yesterday afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales attended the Calcutta Races. The chief sporting event of the day was the race for the Prince of Wales Cup, and the Royal Visit drew an enormous attendance. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at three o'clock, the Viceroy and Lady Minto and her daughters greeting them on the stand. The Prince and Princess arrived in time to witness the third race the Chowringhee Plate which was well won by Mr. Dartmoor's "Sacristan II."

The great race of the day was the fourth on the programme the distance being round the course one mile five furlongs and forty-eight yards. The chances of Great Scott were greatly favoured in spite of the success of Long Tom in the race for the Viceroy's Cup, Great Scott was well backed at threes, Manderah at fours and Dalkeith and Long Tom at fives.

THE RACE.

A field of twelve started from the front of the stand and a magnificent race was witnessed. Manderah was left at the gate, but quickly made up lost ground. Lieutenant Bill Led round the first bend and Long Tom lay well in the rear and it was not until the whole field was well in the straight for home that Long Tom came through. With a great stride, he caught up Prince Lyon who was leading and being well ridden by Robinson won splendidly by a length and a half. Great Scot just beat Maxine for third place at the finish. The race was not only a fine victory for Long Tom, but it was run in the record time of two minutes fifty two and fourfifths seconds, beating the previous record of two minutes fifty-three seconds.

The Prince and Princess stayed until the sixth race was run and then departed amid great cheering. The Prince, just before entering the Royal carriage, presented the Cup to Dr. Spooner-Hart, the owner of Long Tom, and congratulated him upon his success and upon possessing such a fine racer.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Last night Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal at Belvedere. They attended Divine Service this morning at the Cathedral. There was a very large congregation and the

Metropolitan preached while the musical part of the service was bright, the singing of the choir being excellent.

LATER.

Instead of visiting Barrackpore to-day by motor and returning by river Their Royal Highnesses this afternoon, visited the Botanical Gardens near Howrah, driving there by motor.

The proposed trip to Darjeeling has been abandoned owing to the reports of unfavourable weather.

MORE NEW PEERS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

MR. CHARLES WILSON, M. P.

SHIPOWNER WHO IS CONNECTED WITH HALF THE PEERAGE.

Mr. Charles Wilson is a member of the famous Hull shipping firm and head of the Wilsons of Warter Priory, the branch which is senior to that of Tranby Croft (and perhaps less often discussed than the latter) and who continue to emulate the green bay tree of Scripture. Mr. Wilson's children having already married into the families of Roxburghe, Chesterfield, Carrington, Cradock-Hartopp, and Fairfax, his only unmarried daughter was recently united to Mr. Chaplin, son of the great Squire of Blankney, and thus connected the Wilsons with the houses of Sutherland, Londonderry, and the rest of the higher peerage. Mr. Wilson has entertained largely at Warter, Mrs. Wilson being a Wellesley, of the Duke of Wellington's family.

SIR ARTHUR HAYTER, Bt.

PROMINENT HOST OF THE NEW LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

It is forty years since Sir Arthur Hayter first entered the House of Commons, after an unusually distinguished career at Oxford, where he was a member of two colleges, Balliol and Brasenose. He was also well known in the Parks, where he was a great sprinter, as he had been previously at Eton. He went into the Grenadier Guards and on retiring took a keen interest in volunteering. At different times he represented Bath, Wells, and Walsall in the House of Commons, and became a Lord of the Treasury in 1880; Financial Secretary at the War Office in 1882; and he was Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in 1901-02. The new peer and Lady Hayter are destined to become the leading host and hostess of the new Liberal Party. Sir Arthur is the owner of several magnificent country houses, and Lady Hayter's evening parties are always great social events, and the ones she gives in her fine Grosvenor-square house are always very well attended. Lady Hayter is the daughter of the late Captain Adrian Hope, who built a still more magnificent house than his own in his time, the house which is now occupied by the Athenæum Club. Sir Arthur and Lady Hayter have plenty of means with which to entertain as sumptuously and as often as they like. His maternal great-grandfather was one of the original members of Lloyd's and left an enormous fortune. His own mother left him a quarter of a million too. He has a beautifully situated house near Tintagel on the Cornish coast, which was left to Lady Hayter by Douglas Cook, who edited the "Saturday Review" in its palmy days.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

AN ARISTOCRATIC LIBERAL LITTERATEUR.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, like Mr. Stanhope, is that curious paradox, a great aristocrat with Liberal leanings. Also he is the brother of Marquess of Lansdowne, the Foreign Minister in the late Tory Government. Lord Edmond is a great litterateur, and has written many historical works. Lord Edmond went to Cambridge after Eton. He was Scholar of Trinity College, won the prize for the English essay, pronounced by Professor Masson, and was Prince Consort's Prizeman for modern Languages at Eton. He was Private Secretary to Lord Sherbrooke (then Mr. Robert Lowe) at the Home Office as long ago as 1872, and has since occupied many distinguished positions.

SIR JAMES JOICEY, Bt.

NORTH OF ENGLAND COLLIERY MAGNATE.

Sir James Joicey is a great colliery proprietor and newspaper owner in the North of England. He is sixty years old, and for many years played a leading part in the railway world. He, like Sir Arthur Hayter, will probably figure chiefly as a Liberal host. He has had a seat in Parliament as Member for Chester-le-Street for twenty years.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CONFERENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALIGARH, DEC. 30.

On Friday night at the female section of the meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, the Secretary reviewing the last year's work thanked H. H. the Begum of Bhopal for the annual grant of Rs. 1,200 and his Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpore and the Aga Khan for the promised help. The Female Normal School is to be opened this year at Aligarh.

At the third sitting of the Conference, at which about 3,000 attended, an important resolution was passed to form a Committee for preparing a definite scheme estimating the probable outlay for a Mahomedan University. The proposal to give one month's income for the University fund was enthusiastically received, twenty thousand rupees being subscribed on the spot. Resolutions were passed to endowing Aligarh College and thanking his Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar for promising liberal pecuniary help to the College and the Female Section of the Exhibition through his representative at the Conference.

THE ELECTION OF NAGARSHET AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, DEC. 29.

A large and representative assembly of all communities was held, this evening, at the Mahajanwadi, to elect a new Nagarshet or President of the Bhavnagar public. Prince Mungalsinhji, the younger brother of the Maharaja, Sir Bhavsinhji Rana, Shri Kalubha, Hazur aide-de-camp and other State Officials also attended this public meeting.

After speeches in appreciation of the services of the deceased Nagarshet were delivered, Shet Prabhudas Bhagvanbhai was unanimously elected as the Nagarshet amidst the cheers of all assembled. When the election was over, Rana Shri Kalubha presented to the new Nagarshet Mr. Prabhudas a rich State Sirpav or dress. Subsequently the Bhavnagar Mahajan duly presented a valuable turban to the Nagarshet; then turbans from the Mofussil deputations of Kapole, Mahajans of Sihar, Kundla, Mahuva, Rajula, Jafferabad, Amreli and other districts were presented to and accepted by the Nagarshet. On the completion of the presentation of Poshaks, the Nagarshet Mr. Prabhudas sincerely thanked the public and the ever kind and sympathetic Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji for the greatest honour done to him. He then promised to discharge his onerous and responsible duties to the best of his abilities and he hoped to receive the help and advice of the leaders of the public. The Bhavnagar public deserves congratulations on their happy choice.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 15.

MINISTERIAL PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Mr. VAUGHAN NASH, who visited India some years ago as the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" to report upon the famine then prevailing in various parts of the country, has been appointed one of the Private Secretaries to the Prime Minister. Mr. Nash has previously divided his time between serving Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Secretary and writing leading articles for a London daily paper; but he will now of course sever his connection with journalism. Although Mr. Nash is, I believe, what is called a Little Englander, his wide knowledge of politics coupled with agreeable manners should make him useful to the new Premier. Mr. Nash is reserved and unobtrusive—qualities not by any means detrimental to a Political Private Secretary. From one point of view it may not be a disadvantage that at least one of the Prime Minister's Private Secretaries knows a little about India. Sir Henry's Principal Secretary is Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, who has had some diplomatic experience and who is a son of the man, who in a similar capacity served Queen Victoria for so many years with ability discretion and devotedness. Another of the new Premier Secretaries is a clever Treasury official. Mr. Henry Higgs, who is known to a larger world, as Honorary Secretary of a Club of economists of which Mr. Haldane is, or was President. At the India Office, Mr. Morley is retaining his predecessor's Private Secretary and Assistant Private Secretary Mr. F. A. Hirtzel and Mr. F. H. Lucas, who as is usual, though not invariable, are members of the permanent staff of the department. It will be remembered that the late Lord Kimberley had, for his Private Secretary at the India Office, his son Mr. Armine Wodehouse, who was married to Matthew Arnold's daughter, and who died a few years ago to the grief of a large circle of friends. Mr. Wodehouse was once the medium of a characteristic communication from his father, who though a pleasant man was possessed of a sort-acid humour. An injurious charge with reference to his administration as Secretary of State had been concocted by a cantankerous opponent and widely circulated. A newspaper man who suspected that the accusation was a lie offered to publish a contradiction, if Lord Kimberley authorized him to do so. Through Mr. Wodehouse, Lord Kimberley replied that he was greatly obliged, but he thought it better to take notice of the report, though it was entirely false. His experience, he added, was that if the public wished to believe a thing, they would believe it all the more, if it was authoritatively contradicted.

"THE TRIBUNE."

It is confidently hoped that the new Liberal daily paper, the "Tribune," will make its appearance on January 15 in time to record the earlier results of the General Election, and in his way Mr. William Hill must be quite as busy as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. In size and general appearance the "Tribune" will, I hear, bear more resemblance to the "Daily Telegraph" than to any other London journal. Like the "Daily Telegraph" it will, I believe, make a special feature of its foreign correspondence, which will be supplied by first class experts, and in the case of Paris by a journalist, who may be regarded as a second Blowitz. In politics, it is unnecessary to say the "Tribune" will not be at all like the "Daily Telegraph." Its proprietor Mr. F. Thomasson, is a pronounced Liberal with ideas of his own, and it is understood that he will shape the policy of the paper. He is a grandson of the man who financed Cobden, in the great agitation associated with his name, and the "Tribune" therefore comes into the world at an appropriate moment. Mr. Thomasson's father was also a prominent man in Northern politics and sat for a Lancashire constituency. His son stood against Lord Stanley in the West Houghton division at the last General Election, but he is not now a candidate, doubtless thinking—and he is right—that the active owner of a great newspaper is more useful and important outside Parliament than among 670 members of the House of Commons. Mr. Hill who has taken such a prominent part in organizing the "Tribune" will be Managing Editor for which no journalist in London is better fitted. For the post of Political Editor, a former brilliant writer on the "Manchester Guardian," Mr. Leonard Trelawny Hobhouse has been chosen, and I understand that he is not the only member of the staff who hails from that excellent school. It has often been said that what the Metropolis needs is a London "Manchester Guardian." It will apparently be the aim of the conductors of the "Tribune" to give the London public all that the "Guardian" gives to Manchester and something more. Mr. Thomasson is immensely rich—his great fortune was acquired in the staple industry of Lancashire—and anyone who starts a London daily paper on the scale of the "Tribune" needs to be very wealthy.

OLLA PODIDA.

Your old friend Dr. John Pollen, C. I. E. is still hammering away at Esperanto, and the other evening, he managed by his persuasive eloquence to win over the Union Society of London—an important debating society composed of lawyers "in esse" and "in posse"—to his views. His motion that the adoption of the new language as a means of International communication would be expedient was carried unanimously. It only now remains for Dr. Pollen to get C.-B. to make Esperanto one of the planks in his programme for the approaching struggle at the polls. Next week he might get the Hardwicke Society to declare that the adoption of Esperanto as a means of "Imperial" communication would be advantageous and then he could also claim the support of the Opposition leader whether it be Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—DEC. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major S H Henderson, I M S B
Major W Young I M S B
Capt F A Smith I M S B
Mr A B Jaff B Cov
Mr H Birrell B Cov
Mr B Nathan O I F B Cov
Mr H L Williams B
Mr P M Burke B
Mr H G S Savory B
Mr W J Hopkins B
Mr W L S L Cameron Bo
Mr P S V Fitzgerald Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt A L Jacob B I mo M C
Mr W H A St J Leeds B Gayfurl to March 31 1906
Mr T K Johnston B Cov 3 mo M C
Mr J Copeland B 6 mo M C
Mr J B Chapman Bo 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Brevet-Col A E P Burn 32 Punjabis to June 28 1906 on M C
Mr J B Chapman Bo
Major A J Macnab F K O S I M S
Major F G Laing 12 Pr
Major F F Badcock D S O I S G R
Major A Grant 7 4 G R
Capt C F Templer A R Cov
Capt C P Barlow 7 G R
Lieut A S Noake S T C
Lieut T E Hulbert 8 Skinner's H
Lieut R T Milne 13 Lrs
Nursing Sister Miss L Tanner Q A M N S I

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major P S M Burton B
Mr W H A St J Leeds B Cov
Mr A Earle B Cov
Mr B B Newbould B Cov
Mr H G Watsonfield B
Mr J H W King B
Mr F W Bastie B
Mr J de L Woolridge B
Mr B A Elwin M Cov
Mr W M Standen M
Mr H N Alexander Bo
Lieut-Col A T Bown I M S
Major-Gen W Grant V C 92 Punj
Major A Wallace-Dunlop 23 Sikh Pnr
Capt A W Tuddy Military Accounts Dept
Lieut A E S Fennell 81 Prs
Lieut H C Kay 8 Cav
Lieut C M T Hogg 2 4 G R
Senior Nursing Sister I M A Lloyd Q A M N S I

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Shipping Year.

INDIA RUBBER PRODUCTION.

WALL-STREET FIREWORKS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

WITH a seat in the New York Stock Exchange selling at £47,000, the highest price ever paid, and a great many shares standing at record quotations it might be supposed that there is ample evidence of a genuine boom on Wall-street. And no doubt the spectacular displays of the past few weeks are drawing a considerable section of the public on the other side into the market, while it is perfectly evident that the bull cliques have so far, proved stronger than their opponents. The bears have been unmercifully squeezed, and probably most of them have been forced to cover at losses, which may easily run into millions of dollars. If, however, the short interest has been materially reduced, it will be increasingly difficult for the manipulators to sustain the present level of prices unless the public are really bitten with the speculative fever. That the movement is entirely the result of manipulation there cannot be the least doubt, but at any rate, the manipulators are triumphant, and their success will naturally tempt them to go on. After the turn of the year, if all goes well, they will have several factors in their favour instead of against them, and the bubble may not burst for some time yet. But even Wall-street operators are beginning to shake their heads and compare the present situation with the spring boom of 1901, which collapsed suddenly and without warning. Then it was the Northern Pacific corner what will it be this time?

At the close of 1905 shipbuilders and owners are more satisfied than they were twelve months ago. The past year, and the second half in particular, has witnessed a big revival in matters maritime, of which there was but little sign in 1904. An immense amount of new tonnage has been launched, and four turbines, at least, have been delivered. One of these, the Virginian, owned by the Allan Line, proved a flier of no mean order, and that company immediately decided to add a couple more such vessels to its fleet. These, we may presume, will make their appearance during the coming year. The Cunard Company's Carmania was, of course, a notable addition to the group of turbine liners, and the performances of this vessel during 1906 will be the subject of keen observation not only in this country, but also in Germany where the turbine is at present not much in evidence. The Royal Mail Company has worthily upheld its own flag, and that of Great Britain also in the South Atlantic with its splendid vessel the Aragon, which has proved herself to be one of the most comfortable boats afloat. As 1906 approaches we may feel therefore that the British mercantile marine is in a better position to meet competition than was the case not long since.

Closely allied with the dazzling performances of the American market is the extraordinary advance in the price of copper, and the consequent boom in copper shares. There can be no doubt as to the depletion of visible stocks and the shortage of supplies; neither can it be disputed that the consumption in the United States is exceptionally heavy. Here and in Europe the consumption has been smaller than last year, but users have been supplying their wants by hand-to-mouth purchases, and they are forced to pay the high prices which have ruled of late. It is impossible to arrive even approximately at the American consumption, and the bosses of the Copper Trust take good care to conceal the actual figures of production. We are also told that they are using the metal to roof houses and railway carriages and for other incredible purposes. Apart from that, however, with trade in the United States as active as it is, there is no doubt a substantial increase in legitimate consumption. But the world's production has practically doubled in the past few years, and we cannot get rid of the suspicion that there must be concealed accumulations of the metal somewhere, or else the output of the big American mines must have been greatly reduced. Whatever the explanation may be, it is certain that copper cannot command £80 per ton, or over for any length of time without a fearful amount of manipulation.

Last week's traffic returns reveal a further all-round advance, in which the Heavy lines take the lead. The North-Western once more tops the list, on this occasion with a gain of £14,600, which makes the aggregate increase £160,000. Midland is also £9,669 to the good, and the improvement since June now reaches £164,460. North-Eastern boasts an appreciation of £8,742, and Great Central of £9,746 to the good. Great Western has also advanced £3,700, and Lancashire and Yorkshire is £3,659 beyond the comparison. Great Eastern has expanded by £2,500, while Great Northern is only £245 to the good. In the Scotch group, Caledonian exhibits the substantial addition of £5,450, and North British stands £3,626 above last year. South Eastern and Chatham has appreciated £2,178 despite the Charing Cross accident, or, as some people hold, because of the crowds attracted to view the ruins; Brighton shows a gain of £1,546, and South-Western is £1,600 to the good. District tops the Underground list, and with £502 to its credit has an aggregate increase of £3,417 for the present half-year.

Recent prospectuses by two companies engaged or about to be engaged in the production of india-rubber calls attention to the position of that product as regards demand and supply. For several years the demand for rubber has been steadily growing, especially for purposes of electrical insulation and for bicycle tyres. Even these requirements were small, however, compared with the enormous demand which has now arisen for this raw material for the manufacture of tyres for motor-cars and motor omnibuses. The supply of the world does not appear to have increased materially, as though new forests of rubber-producing trees have from time to time been discovered, others have been exhausted—sometimes prematurely by injudicious or excessive tapping—and such new plantations as have been made take some years to reach the productive stage. The price is now very high, and it is not likely to fall in the immediate future. For some time at least those who are fortunate enough to own large rubber estates ought to be in the position of those working a rich gold mine, because there will be immediate sale at a high price of all they can produce. That price may not be so steady as the price of gold, but any movements are much more likely to be in an upward than in a downward direction. A cheap and efficient substitute for india-rubber is still being looked for, but in that direction there does not seem to be any bright prospects of success for inventors.

Out of a total payment of £897 for maintenance of the Jersey Home for Working Lads in 1904-5, £402 was contributed by the boys themselves. Taking all the other payments into account, the percentage paid by the lads is remarkably high, and there are now nearly seventy boys in the Home. The latest report and balance-sheet are accompanied by a brief illustrated record of the work done, from which it appears that the start was made by "one man with his heart in the work, with the proverbial one boy needing a home." Originally the lads were not always those of the respectable poor, for whom the Home now caters, while the earlier domiciles had eventually to be moved because of the character of the neighbourhood, which got worse and worse. In the present premises in the South Lambeth-road, boys can obtain inclusive board and lodging for seven and six pence per week, and every help is afforded them in the way of obtaining situations, and of tiding over periods of ill-luck. Swimming, cricket, football, boys' brigade, band and other attractions are included, and in these days of acute distress amongst so many of the genuine unemployed, the efforts of a society such as this deserve more than ordinary encouragement and support.

BABY SCREAMED DAY AND NIGHT

From Pain of Terrible Itching Eczema—Unless Hands Were Tied Would Scratch Till Face Was Raw—Mother Could Get No Rest.

FACE NOW CLEAR, CURED BY CUTICURA

"For over two years my little baby girl suffered with a raw, itching, and painful eczema on her head and face, the pain causing her to scream day and night, and my wife could get no rest. We tried several doctors, but without success. Unless we kept her hands tied she would scratch until her face was like raw beef. One cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her, healing her face without mark or blemish. —(signed) W. J. Morgan, Orchard Town, New Lambton, N. S. W., Australia."

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Baby's Face Solid Sore—Would Scratch and Tear Away the Flesh—Cured by Cuticura.

"My baby's face was a mass of sores. The doctor called it eczema, but his treatment did no good, as the child was getting worse, the disease eating the flesh away from his nose, and spreading to his body. Neighbours said it was the worst case they had ever seen. His suffering was terrible, and he would scratch and tear away the flesh. We then used the Cuticura Remedies, one set curing him completely, and healing his face without scar or blemish.—Wm. Cridland, 35 Winchester St., Pentonville Rd., N. London, Eng."

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Rest for Mothers.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours." Mailed Free.

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Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, :—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum, causing much irritation, and pain are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 5-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days' application of my oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis are cured by my oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA and all sorts of VENEREAL DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

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MENSTRUAL TROUBLE, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs. 6-8.

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OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pain, short sight, night blindness, relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, sudden and perfect COLIC PAINS cured by unfailing remedies surpassing all others. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

MOUTH DISEASES, TOOTH-ACHE and gum swellings with maddening pains, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITTENT Fevers and AGUE can be positively cured, long before its duration by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

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The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

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Mosquito bites,
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CALVERT'S 20 per cent. CARBOLIC SOAP.

It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and so is powerfully antiseptic, giving too a pleasant freshness to the skin so much appreciated in hot climates.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder
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GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Ironmongers can obtain same through all wholesale British Merchants.

SORE BACK

"The doctor said my back was the worst he had ever seen." Thus spoke Mr. Alfred H. Lilliecrapp, of 97, Chewton Road, Pretoria Avenue, Walthamstow, London, N.E., in describing the terrible skin disease from which Zam-Buk has just released him. His case is powerful evidence of the unfailing excellence of Zam-Buk.

"For eight weeks," said Mr. Lilliecrapp, "I was suffering with eruptions in my back, which came in the form of headless pimples, and spread until my back was completely covered, being accompanied by irritation so intense as to prevent my sleeping. I tried several salves and emollients, but found no relief. My back became so bad that I had to have my hands bound up at night to stop me scratching myself. I consulted a doctor, who said my back was the worst he had seen. He gave me medicine and lotion, but they seemed to irritate all the more. In fact, I became quite anxious about it. One evening I read about Zam-Buk, so sent for a sample. My wife used it upon me according to the directions, and I found such a difference that I decided to give Zam-Buk a further trial. Well, I hardly know how to express my gratitude for the benefit I have now derived. My back is now as smooth as I could wish it to be. It is marvellous what Zam-Buk has done."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for sore backs, foul rashes, ulcers, eczema, gouty eczema, ringworm, prickly heat, mosquito-bites, stings, Dobi's sores, boils, abscesses, running sores, scalp irritation, festering sores, pimples, piles, and all inflamed and painful conditions of skin; also for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chilblains, itch, enlargement of joints, sore feet, weak ankles, chapped hands, sprains, stiffness, bad legs, swollen knees, poisoned wounds, incurred wounds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and sciatica. Of any chemist or medicine vendor for Rs. 1 per box; or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2, As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address (in Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta).

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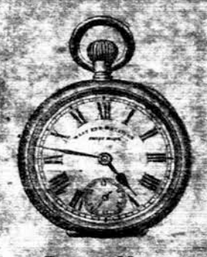

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MINERAL WATERS
TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Coad's patent glass Lead Bottles, Soluble Proof Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids.

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and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

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THE BENARES CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Dec. 30.

At the National Conference Lord Sinha, Mr. Chandavarkar spoke at length on social reforms. Having reviewed the ancient civilisation of the Hindus at considerable length he proceeded to modern reforms and asked: "Is it consistent with Ahimsa or Humanity to neglect the fallen to-day any man, however low his birth, as beyond care and kindness and doom child-widows to lifelong misery?

And I am now afraid to ask this question, when we are met in this holy city of Benares, sacred to Hindudom, a city the very look of which breathes grandeur upon the very humblest face of human life. We are met on the banks of the holy Ganges, the source of which the Rishis, of old, kindling in one of the brightest of their divine illuminations, drew from "a shiny fount" and so taught us to

"deduce the stream of human life
From saints of purer divine and hope and trust,
That our existence winds her stately course
Beneath the sun like Ganges, to make part
Of a living Ocean."

And I am glad to say the question is not asked in vain. Day by day the stream of social reform, drawing its source like the Ganges, from the shiny fount of Light which we are taught by the Sanatana Dharma to worship and cherish, is now visibly flowing onwards, to make the receptacle of the living ocean of the life of the present age. I speak in no spirit of boast when I say that the year just ending has written its word of encouragement and honestiness on the page of our history. Of some of the years preceding I spoke in my inaugural addresses as years of social conferences provincial, district or communal. But the year 1905 has a brighter record to its credit. While Social Conferences in several provinces have not been wanting it has been a year of ladies' gatherings and widows' marriages. The experiment made in Bombay in the December of 1904 by holding a gathering of ladies presided over by that model of a Hindoo woman, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, has told and similar gatherings in several places have followed during the year. The good example has caught and our womanking are to be free—slowly but surely. And the holding of a ladies' gathering here in connection with our social conference, under the presidency of the Rani of Pratapgad, is more eloquent of the growing spirit of our cause than any words of mine. As to widow marriages, I have not the exact figures before me just at this moment but I am, I think, under the mark when I say that there have been during the year no less than 30 widow marriages throughout British India—a great advance upon any of the preceding years. And I repeat what I have said in every inaugural address of mine on the platform of the Social Conference—the right of the Hindu widow to be wedded, if possessing pecuniary wills be judged according as they plead for the widow the so-called lower classes of society. The question about these classes is a very serious one. Still even there the movement is making, for its effects of awakening. My friend Mr Samal, the Secretary of the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay, has been enabling a tour in the country to find out what is being done for the elevation of those whom we treat as the outcastes of Society and he has published in the papers an interesting account of what he has seen. The signs are so far hopeful. In the name of the Sanatana Dharma, Light, the Religion of Universal Morality and Humanity, in the name of the ideal of old, which enjoins us to be "Children of Light," I call upon you to go back to the heart of your religion and by means of the ancient light to learn to speak the language of to-day—to make use of Light to fulfil the obligations imposed on us by the requirements of modern times. The Sanatana Dharma does not condemn rites and ceremonies which come and go but eternity and right which stand forever. We see degeneracy every where because we do not produce great minds and it is a universal law of nature, attested by history that great minds are not produced in a country where the est of a great mind is agreeing in the opinions of the small minds." Let us rise to a sense of our responsibleness which can only come of woman—worshipness. The one need of the age is men with convictions not men with mere opinions who will ring changes on such sacred words as the Sanatana Dharma without the will and the daring to practise it. There is enough of talk but the great thing is action conceived in the spirit of nobleness, self-restraint and self-respect. "Nothing is impossible to the lover." Not by hatred of others, not by jealousy of others, not by party controversies and party conflicts is regeneration possible to any people. Sir Francis Younghusband said the other day in his speech to men at the English Universities that we of this dear land of ours are fitted to be the spiritual leaders of the world. In every sense—in more senses than perhaps is meant that is true—"the people who see Visions will never perish." But we must see Visions as the old Rishis—in a spirit of calmness, of truth, love, and resolution, and the Vision must be the ideal of the man who thinks his mission is to uplift the fallen, and relieve the miseries and inequalities of life.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT BOMBAY SOLICITOR.

In the death of Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, which took place at his residence at Chowpatty at midnight on Saturday, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, the Parsee community loses one of its brightest ornaments, and the legal circle of Bombay a very useful and prominent member. His health had been indifferent since the last few months; a visit to hill stations produced no improvement; and the sun that his illness took within the last few days caused grave apprehension to his relations and friends. The best medical talent in the city was of no avail, and the end came at last at midnight on Saturday. By his genial good nature, obliging disposition and social qualities, as well as by the good name he had gained as a popular lawyer the deceased gentleman had gathered round him an extensive circle of friends and well-wishers, among whom the announcement of his death will doubtless evoke wide-spread feeling of regret.

Having received his early education in a private school, Mr. Hormusjee matriculated at the age of sixteen, in the year 1862, when it was considered to be a remarkable achievement. His career in the Elphinstone College proved also remarkable and gained him the good opinion of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Principal of the College, and of Mr. Hughlings, Professor of Literature. The professors and advanced students had at the time formed a private dramatic corps, known as the Elphinstone College Dramatic Society; and Mr. Hormusjee by his talents and industry soon acquired a good name as an actor among the professors and members of the corps. In 1870, the deceased gentleman entered terms as an articled clerk to the late legal firm of Messrs. Jardine and Fletcher, and five years later successfully passed the examination as an Attorney and Proctor of the High Court. Mr. Manisty, a son of Mr. Justice Manisty of England, always entertained a high regard for Mr. Hormusjee, and kept up a friendly intercourse with him up to the time of the latter's death. Mr. Hormusjee joined in legal business his friend Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, who had passed the solicitor's examination only a year in advance of him, and soon the firm's business began to prosper, and it acquired such a good name that, in a few years, each of the partners was enabled to earn a fortune. The firm enjoyed a very extensive practice as solicitors to local Joint Stock Companies, such as the Maharaj of Mysore Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, the Ripon Mills, the Lord Reay Mills, the Moon Mills, the China Mills, the Star, Britannia, and Queen Mills, the Coorla Mills, the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Gold Mohur Mills, the Perco Mahomed Mills, the Saraswatee Mills, etc., besides several of the Press and Ginning Factories. The firm also did the legal business of several local institutions and Trust Funds, and prominent Hindu, Parsee and Mahomedan citizens. Mr. Hormusjee's fame as a good lawyer had extended beyond the limits of Bombay and the firm were appointed solicitors to the Maharaja of Bhownagar. Mr. Hormusjee was a distinguished Freemason, and having risen to the highest posts in the Craft, was selected an officer of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. Sir Henry Morland, the Grand Master, had such a high opinion of Hormusjee's oratorical powers that he always assigned him a principal part at the performance of important Masonic functions in his time. During his thirty years' practice as a solicitor Mr. Hormusjee had acquired the regard and esteem of all members of the Bombay Bar, and some of the Judges of the High Court, especially Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, who made enquiries regarding Mr. Hormusjee's state of health. The funeral, which took place last evening, was very numerously attended, evidencing the great esteem in which the deceased was deservedly held among all classes of the community.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PRESS OPINION OF THE MINISTRY.

"Standard."—"Little fault can be found with the distribution of offices among the statesmen available for them. The great departments which are responsible for the defence of the country, for its finance, and for its foreign policy are in the hands of trusted and capable men, on whose patriotism no stigma rests.

"Daily News."—It is a Cabinet which will command confidence at home and respect abroad.

"Morning Post."—The new Ministry is in the main not injudiciously composed, and the country will be disposed to give it a fair chance.

"Daily Telegraph."—It contains the ingredients of a strong Cabinet, and it may prove to be one.

"Daily Chronicle."—We may fairly say that this is a strong and well-adjusted Cabinet, in which every man is given work that he is well qualified to perform.

"Daily Graphic."—On the whole, the new Cabinet is better and stronger than was generally anticipated. In the sphere of foreign politics Sir Edward Grey has achieved a higher reputation for statesmanship than any man in the Liberal Party, with the exception of Lord Rosebery, and his appointment to the Foreign Office will be as welcome abroad as it is at home.

"Times."—The best points about the new Cabinet are to be found in the allotments of the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office. The exclusion of Sir Edward Grey from the former post would have been a national disappointment.

"Manchester Guardian."—It is not the Cabinet of any section, however numerous or important. It is the Cabinet of the party, and to a lesser degree of the country.

"Birmingham Daily Post".—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is to be congratulated on having formed a Cabinet which, from the Liberal standpoint, is alike strong and presentable. It embodies all the available talent.

"Irish Times."—We do not know quite what to make of the appointments of the Earl of Aberdeen and of Mr. Bryce, but the Prime Minister, by sending the Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Bryce, has committed himself to the policy of "governing Ireland according to Irish views," and he has given the Nationalists an encouragement of which he will find they will not prove slow to avail themselves.

The first Cabinet Council of the new Ministry was held on Dec. 11, at No. 10 Downing Street.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says:—There is good to be inferred from the fact that the dissolution had reference to certain arrangements with a view to the general election, and that the date of the dissolution was considered. The Prime Minister will take an early opportunity of communicating to the King, the recommendations of the Government upon the subject. Meantime there is reason to state that the Government adhere to their view that Parliament should be dissolved not later than the end of the first week of the new year or the beginning of the week following, so that the writ may immediately thereafter be issued and the elections proceeded with. It will probably be found that the King will be asked to hold a Privy Council on Jan. 8, and that he will at that Council sign the proclamation dissolving Parliament.

The only additional Ministerial appointment announced is that of Mr. T. R. Buchanan as Financial Secretary to the War Office.

The Prime Minister has appointed Mr. A. Ponsonby, M.P., Henry Higgs, of the Treasury, and Mr. Vaughan Nash to be his private secretaries.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed the Hon. Thos Russell to be his assistant private secretary.

The Lord Chancellor was sworn in as the Law Courts yesterday, and Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Bryce were sworn in as Dublin Castle.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. A. G. Hardy, rector of Lydd, and the Rev. L. J. White Thomson vicar of Ramsgate, to honorary canonries in Canterbury Cathedral.

The Bishop of Carlisle has appointed the Rev. H. A. Fielden, vicar of Kirkby Stephen, to the eighth honorary canonry of Carlisle Cathedral, vacant through the death of Canon Thornley.

THE FREE FOODERS.

Considerable interest attaches to the policy which the Unionist Free Fooders intend to adopt for the general election and after.

There has been some expectation that they would enter into a working arrangement, do not say alliances, with the Liberal Party. Efforts in this connection have been made on behalf of the Liberal Party whippers-in. We (Standard) understand, however, that while the two organisations of the Free Fooders—the Unionist Free Food League and the Unionist Free Trade Club—have not completed their arrangements for the election they have no intention of entering into an alliance in any form with the new Government. The attitude adopted by the majority of the members of the organisations is that they are Unionists first and Free Fooders afterwards and while they do not believe that the Liberal Administration will attempt a home rule bill on the lines of those introduced by Mr. Gladstone they cannot attach themselves to a party the headof which is a declared Home Ruler. Those of the party who are returned at the election are likely to sit on the Opposition side of the House, in the event of course, of the Liberals being returned, but they will probably vote with the Government on any motions which may be brought forward in favour of fiscal reform. A few of those who have hitherto been known as Unionist Free Fooders are expected to go over to the Liberal Party. Sir John Dickson-Poynder is mentioned among the number.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT OXFORD.

Mr. Chamberlain speaking on Dec. 8 at a meeting of the Oxford University Tariff Reform League, in the Oxford Town Hall, said that within the past few days a great change had come over the political scene. Mr. Balfour, after having done his best, had resigned, leaving a deep impression of his services on the mind of his friends. No man had ever taken a more strenuously believed and misrepresented line than Mr. Balfour, and he took the opportunity of saying that nothing had arisen which had in the slightest degree affected their personal friendship or political relations.

A HOME RULE AND LITTLE ENGLANDER GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain continued:—Mr. Balfour has ceased to be Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman sits in the seats of the mighty (Laughter). If his appointment is approved and confirmed by the people of this country let us recognise its importance. (Renewed laughter.) It means, believe me a change which is not a change of persons only but a change of the whole spirit of our politics and administration. Once more, in this case, we shall have to suffer a blow—fatal and a deadly blow—at the Government. (Single cheers and hisses.) We have done it before. (Cheers.) We will do it again—(loud cheers) and we Unionists, at any rate, consider that in the future we have no higher duty nor greater object than to prevent the Government headed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman from in any way controlling the destinies of the colonial and foreign policy of this country, so that it could possibly lead either to the disruption of the kingdom or the disintegrity of the empire. (Cheers.) We know what we have to expect. (Laughter.) Does anybody doubt that the Government which is now formed—I suppose it is formed (laughter)—can be anything but a Home Rule Government? In the speech we have become used to the satirical and the language of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at the banquet on the night of the 5th (laughter) it was impossible to mistake his meaning. He said (he was speaking of the present Prime Minister and when he placed his interpretation—the interpretation which any plain man would place upon it—and when he challenged a denial of the accuracy of the comment. There has been no denial from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He says that he (he has been left to the late Sir Alexander Lord Rosebery) has been left to those who joined with him in founding the Liberal Imperial League, or under what other alias it is now known—an association which I venture to say has been the greatest political fraud of our time—(cheers) it has been left to them to excuse their desertion of their colleagues in the abeyance of office under the present Prime Minister, by pretending to see identity between the opinion of the two leaders which the two leaders are quite unable to see for themselves. (Laughter.) What a significant and interesting fact is contained in all these intrigues and professions? There are many of my own friends, worthy Liberals who are men of moderate views, not violently partisans, who have been living for the last 18 years or more in the conviction that, at all events, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Haldane (cheers)—and quite estimable and deservedly applauded politicians—(laughter)—had lived. I say in the expectation that they would, at any rate, save the Liberal Party from becoming the mere puppet of the Irish Nationalists. How do they feel now? (Laughter). Of course, the enthusiastic supporters, the party supporters of these gentlemen would, I suppose, applaud them equally if they were to go for even the most extreme view upon any question. How can they now rest upon them when they see that in this matter they are mere broken reeds that they have succumbed to the first temptation which has been offered to them in the shape that they should join a Home Rule Government supported by Mr. Redmond? (Laughter.) I do not refer to the rumours the absolutely contradictory rumours, which poured from day to day.

THE LIBERAL IMPERIALISTS.

Yesterday—this morning we were told that Sir Edward Grey found it impossible to assume office W were all—those of us who are of an emotional disposition—(laughter)—we were all excited. We said, "Bravo" (Laughter.) Here is a man who, in these degenerate times, has convictions. Here is a man who says nothing will induce him to join the Home Rule ranks. He is an example. Others have said it—Mr. Asquith and Mr. Haldane. Why are they not with him now? We are not certain he is there at all. (Laughter.) The afternoon paper considers the morning papers. I make no comments. I say that I never have had I have now, now the slightest confidence that this country is going to be saved by such a hermaphrodite body as the Liberal Imperial League. (Loud laughter and cheers.) What has brought them over? They are satisfied, it appears, with the pledge a sort of a pledge, given them that no Bill for the establishment of a separate Parliament in Dublin shall be introduced into the next Parliament of the United Kingdom. How is it possible for anyone to contemplate a statement of that kind as anything but a dishonest evasion? (Cheers.) The name is to be abandoned, but the policy is to be the same. There is to be no Home Rule Bill. No, there is to be Home Rule by instalments. (Laughter.) Home Rule all round the shire system. (Loud laughter and cheers.) It is no joking matter. We have some of us at any rate, given much that men care for in order to preserve this country from disruption. Now we see it threatened in a more insidious form. The administration of Ireland, the executive, the interests of the loyal minority, the provision for law and order—these are all to be handed over to the nominees of Mr. Redmond in return for the payment of 85 Irish votes, whenever the new Government are in an emergency. This is to take the place of a Home Rule Bill to take its place for a time until this monstrous betrayal of the interests of the United Kingdom can be legalised by the introduction of a legislature measure. I cannot pretend that I am surprised. I have always expected this deal between Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the British Home Rule and Little Englander Party. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Redmond is not a very gentle task master. (Laughter.) He cracks his whip so that everybody can hear the sound. But, after all, that is part of the arrangements. (Laughter.) He is no bluff in Ireland while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman bluffs in England—I wish his name were not so long—while the Prime Minister bluffs in their country. (Laughter.) What I ask myself is—Is this bargain going to succeed? The Freeman's Journal, the organ of the Nationalist Party in Ireland, they have been good enough to give us a motto for the election. Every vote, says the "Freeman's Journal," every vote given to Campbell-Bannerman is a vote given for Home Rule. Now, I say, is this bargain going to succeed? (Cries of No.) Will the parties to it keep faith with one another? Will the predominant partner—what view will the predominant partner take of this unwonted spectacle when the new Prime Minister takes his seat upon the Treasury Bench, and finds himself surrounded by the colleagues of his country, and when he uses his high position in order to undermine—(cheers)—in order to undermine the Constitution which he is there to support? (More cheers.)

THE PRIME MINISTER'S RECORD.

I said this Government was a Little Englander Government. Again on authority is the Prime Minister. (Laughter.) He said in one of his recent speeches that he hated the sound of the word "imperialist." Well, of course, he does. (Laughter.) Understand I loathe his policy, but I admire the courage with which he sticks to it. The people I do not admire are those who hate his policy, as I do, and yet for party reasons support him. (Cheers.) What right has any man to expect anything different from a leader who when negotiations before the late war were in their most critical stage, refused his assent to any preparations being made in case they took an unfavourable form? That is to be said of the man who thrust the war upon us, who found his country in the wrong and gave to the opponents of his country their greatest argument when he accused British statesmen and British soldiers of "methods of barbarism," and who now is content to make an alliance with those who stood up in the House of Commons and cheered when disasters were reported to the troops of that Queen whose name he dishonoured and whose flag he has trailed in the dust. It is surprising that such men should consistently, when closer intercourse with other parts of the empire is talked of denounce it as a sordid bond? Can you in reason expect one who is doing his utmost to provoke the disruption of the kingdom—can you expect him to be enthusiastic when you ask him to support proposals for the improvement of the empire? Ladies and gentlemen, let us bear in mind that, the change which the country is asked to make is a change which goes deep down into the very fundamental opinions of parties in this country. You have to choose whether you are separatists and anti-funerialists or whether, on the other hand, you believe, as I believe, that is a long-worn-out cry which could serve for the nominees of Mr. Redmond in return for the payment of 85 Irish votes, whenever the new Government are in an emergency. This is to take the place of a Home Rule Bill to take its place for a time until this monstrous betrayal of the interests of the United Kingdom can be legalised by the introduction of a legislature measure. I cannot pretend that I am surprised. I have always expected this deal between Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the British Home Rule and Little Englander Party. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Redmond is not a very gentle task master. (Laughter.) He cracks his whip so that everybody can hear the sound. But, after all, that is part of the arrangements. (Laughter.) He is no bluff in Ireland while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman bluffs in England—I wish his name were not so long—while the Prime Minister bluffs in their country. (Laughter.) What I ask myself is—Is this bargain going to succeed? The Freeman's Journal, the organ of the Nationalist Party in Ireland, they have been good enough to give us a motto for the election. Every vote, says the "Freeman's Journal," every vote given to Campbell-Bannerman is a vote given for Home Rule. Now, I say, is this bargain going to succeed? (Cries of No.) Will the parties to it keep faith with one another? Will the predominant partner—what view will the predominant partner take of this unwonted spectacle when the new Prime Minister takes his seat upon the Treasury Bench, and finds himself surrounded by the colleagues of his country, and when he uses his high position in order to undermine—(cheers)—in order to undermine the Constitution which he is there to support? (More cheers.)

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

PEACE OF MIND.

There is a double coincidence about the King's seating. The precedence of the Prime Minister upon the accession of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to office. It was over Sir Henry that the Liberals fell from office; it is with him at their head that they return to power. The Liberal defeat was followed by Sir Henry's seats being demanded of him by "a bearded stranger," as Sir Schomberg M'Donnell was described. Sir Henry, long popular at Court, really got a good deal of fun out of the incident, but it was stated at the time that Queen Victoria was much annoyed that whatever the cause, a slight had been put upon an outgoing Minister for War. The King has made all serene again by seating once and for all where in the table of precedence his new Premier shall rank.

NICE POINTS.

The Prime Minister deserves some consideration of this character. In some ministers the term "Premier" has been resented; in others, "Prime Minister" has been deemed odious. The "Prime Minister," the appellation now approved by the Court, receives no salary, has really no definite legal recognition; his honouring proceeds from his position as First Lord of the Treasury or it may be, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is as well, then that his status has been fixed. Points of precedents will arise, even in the experience of the least ambitious. And then the Sovereign must decide. Wellington, who at first saw no impropriety in acting as Commander-in-Chief and Prime Minister for a while, was the first to recognise the niceties of precedence. Lord Albemarle, as master of the Horse wished to ride in the Queen's coach when she went to be crowned. "The Queen," said Wellington, can make you go inside the coach or outside the coach, or run behind like a d—d tinker's dog.

BLESSED ARE THE MEEK.

Those who expound to us the virtues of meekness are sometimes among those most ready boldly to maintain the rights and privileges of their own office. Let any one who doubts this study the history of the fights between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in days when the prelates were conspicuous rather for their soldierly qualities than their spiritual. So late in the day as Archbishop Benson's time we find that good man insisting upon his precedence at a meeting of the Privy Council. My Lord Chancellor, he said addressing Herschel I do not understand the position assigned to me at a said table. I am a Privy Councillor and my place is at this table as being first of the Council. He had his way. Tait had done a like thing in similar circumstances. The Colonies would be happier if they could get there also Roman Catholic and Episcopal Archbishops and Bishops. The Colonial Premiers too are touchy on the same subject while in democratic America precedence is a bugbear.

PERPLEXING POINTS.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to our Eastern dependency has happily not been marked by any repetition of the little misunderstandings which marked the advent of the King in India. Upon the former occasion the situation was so strange that some of the officials did not quite know where they stood. The naval Commander-in-Chief gravely declared that once the royal standard was hoisted he could not salute the Viceroy upon his coming off to greet the King. Then the shore authorities assigned to the naval Commander-in-Chief a position in the State procession which he did not think compatible with his dignity. Furthermore, there was uneasiness as to points of rank and precedence as between the Prince and the Viceroy. But all these things were smoothed away before the hour appointed for the coming of the Prince. The admiral got his rightful position in the procession, the Viceroy got his salute of the guns on entering his launch and himself, preceding the Prince into the royal barge, remained standing bare headed until the august guest had taken his seat in the stern.

THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY.

The attempt of an Ostender to prove to the Ghent Court of Appeal that Baccarat is not a game of chance would not succeed in this country either with players or the law. If Baccarat prove not a game of chance, then some one in the game knows more of the cards than is healthy for the rest of the players. But the individual hero has not to decide for himself; the law does it for him. Baccarat, in English law, is not a game of skill, therefore it is treated as unlawful. Unfortunately it is not always safe to rely upon the law for up-to-date definitions of this character. In the late forties somebody wanted a legal ruling on the subject, and he made a fearful discovery: bowls, quoits, tennis and all such games of skill played in any public alley or ground were unlawful. The law was still saying as it had said ever since the time of King Hal. "Go, shoot with bows and arrows." Other pursuits, to which the people were given, were prohibited, the Queen's tobacco pipe. Not everybody may identify.

KING CARPET.

Olympia has been busy laying down the largest carpet which was ever made. It covers sixty thousand square feet when put together—a very large size for a carpet so young. Many carpets of much greater age are far less pretentious in dimensions. That which they carry every year from Cairo to Mecca, for example, is worth, sentimentally, more than this giant covering but it is smaller. So is that which covers the floor of the Persian royal palace at Ispahan. It is good, if small, having been in constant use since the time of Shah Abbas in the sixteenth century. Some of these tiny carpets are as dear as diamonds. Two ancient pieces, each seven feet by six, sold in Paris a score of years ago, for £2160 the couple, while three other fragments realised £500 apiece. If we could resurrect some of the carpet which the Pharaohs trod, their price would be still higher. They had their carpets when Moses has cooling in the rushes, and some have come to light.

GIANT BEES.

The Olympia carpet ought, from its size, to be American; we should then hear more of it. They do get big things on the other side of the waters but the Old Country manages at times to make a record with one advertising the fact. One of the most impressive features of the Wild West Show was the size of those terrific mules which drew the prairie coach. Were not the mules by which the London trams used to be hauled five-and-twenty years ago pretty well as big? Not very long ago one of the illustrated magazines published photos and particulars as to a pair of oxen said to be the largest the world has seen. Of course, they were American. They are eight years old, 8in. high, 10ft. in girth, and 18ft. in length. Visitors to the Smithfield Show will be interested, then to know that so long ago as 1818 there was in this kingdom of ours a five-year-old ox of the galloway breed which measured from the nose to the root of the tail 11ft. 2in.; height 74in, breadth over the rump 2ft. 8in., girth 11ft. 2in, weighs from 150 to 160 stones. This animal had not been fattened, and seems to have been noted by chance at the Crown Inn, Dumfries, by a writer in the "Annual Register" for the year named.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	6	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	1	nil	79
Same date last year	18	13	110

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	0
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	30
Total	2	nil	85
Total plague deaths to date	304,845	227,310	
Same date last year	19	21	124

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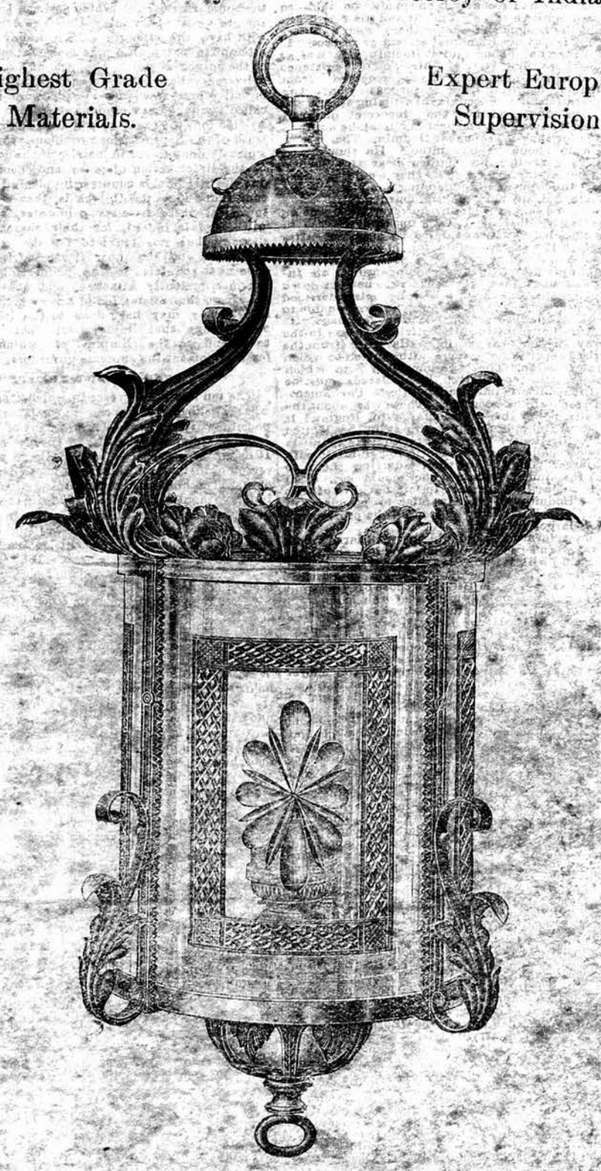

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